The Weekly Post.

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RED AND WHITE.

Under the trees by the darkling stream
The red chief lurks at morning;
His dusk cheek flashes—an angry gleam
Is in his wild eye—scorning
Or food or sleep; in a vengeful dream
He waits for the scout's shrill warning.

The sun rides high, and the forest screen
Is pierced, and the sluggish river
Lights up and laughs, and the murky green
Grows cool with a golden shiver—
But the red chief whetteth his knife so keen,
And loosens the store of his quiver.

Down sinks the sun, the evening hymn
Of birds to heaven hath risen;
And in the stillness that chief so grim
He springs to his feet to listen,
And the red men crouch by the river's brim,
With hungry eyes that glisten.

There's a plashing of oars in the turbid wave,
There's a glitter of knives in the brake,
With a careless boat-song on to their grave
With the dying sun in their wake
The robbers come, who have roused the brave
A sudden revenge to take.

The men who dreamed that the dusky maids
Should smile in the nuts of the pale—
Oh, long shall their daughters through forest glades
Gaze out, and their wives shall wail,
For keen and sure are the red men's blades
And the rivers tell no tale.

—[London Society.

A TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE

"You seem to be very much struck by that picture," said my old friend the Colonel (for as I don't mean to betray family secrets, I shall speak of him as the "Colonel" only), at whose cosy nook in Buckhamshire I had quartered myself for a few days.

"Well, yes," I answered; "regarding it as a picture, I should say it is by no means the best of your collection, but, regarding it as a portrait, there is something about it that 'fetches' me. It is not that the face is either handsome or intellectual, but there is a strange, weird something about it which the artist seems to have caught fresh from the living face and transferred to the canvass, and which all his after-art had failed to paint out. I am sure there is some grim secret connected with that picture; you may as well tell me what it is. If it is a family secret, I promise to keep it sacred."

"Well," he answered after a moment's reflection, "there is a painful story connected with it. The portrait is that of my grandfather—Dr. Mathias, let us call him. He was one of the physicians-in-ordinary to George III., which position he occupied long before he had reached middle age. He was a courteous, genial, kindly man, full of those social qualities which make a man a favorite of society. So much I have heard. When I knew him things were different. In the year 1770, full of high spirits and pleasing anticipations he went on the continent for a month's holiday; he came back at the end of it an altered man—his genial nature clouded with an ineradicable gloom.

"He purchased and retired to this place and turned his back upon the world, and though he was no world scorner, nothing would induce him to enter it again. He was a widower, and his only son—my father—was then a boy at Harrow. You may imagine this was not a lively place for a high-spirited young fellow to come home to. They saw little of each other. In due time my father married, and I was born. Years passed, and one wintry night, when I was about eighteen years old, we received a telegram summoning us here. We came and were shown into the room where you slept last night. The old man, with the stamp of death upon his face, was propped up on pillows where he had lain for hours, his eyes fixed on the door, watching for us. As we entered the room the filmy eyes brightened; his eager, outstretched hands trembled as we touched them. With the damp, death dew on his brow, his voice quaking, and his whole soul shuddering as he lived over again one terrible moment of his life, he told us the story which I had better put together in my own words."

It appears that during that momentous visit to the Continent he went to Naples. He was received by the best society, and most hospitably entertained in the most social and political circles, where he passed many pleasant hours discoursing and discussing intellectual and scientific subjects—chemistry, surgery, and once, among these things, the use and misuse of poisons cropped up in the course of conversation: and some one present—a gentleman of some note and importance—asked what was the quickest and easiest death to die. The subject was freely debated.

One evening he returned from one of those pleasant gatherings, and in a reflective mood of mind, sat for an hour looking over the moonlit city and the beautiful, world-famous bay. It was near midnight when two strangers were shown in to him, requested his immediate attendance in a case of great urgency.

A carriage was at the door; he got in first, they followed him, pulled down the blinds, and the carriage rattled away.

They seemed to drive a great distance, turning and turning many times. Once he inquired, "Had they far to go" and received the brief answer, "No." At last they drove into the court-yard of a great house. The door opened as if by magic.

They ascended the wide stone staircase, and on reaching the first landing they threw open a door, and for a second he was almost blinded by the blaze of light that streamed out upon him. The door closed behind him as he stepped in the room. He took in the whole aspect of the room at a glance; it was gorgeously furnished and brilliantly illuminated with wax candles; at a table near the heavily curtained window a man of stern, commanding appearance sat writing. He raised his head as they entered, and pointing to the far end of the room, exclaimed:

"Your patient lies there, sir."

My grandfather's eyes followed the direction of his finger, and observed a woman stretched upon a couch. Where had he seen that face before? Slowly it dawned upon his memory. A few days back he had been at the theatre, and, glancing around was struck by a beautiful, fair face, which, for the time, fascinated him; he thought it the loveliest there. He looked on it again now; but how changed! the hands were clasped upon the breast, as though in prayer; a dumb, white terror was written on the face; and in the great, uplifted eyes there was a hopeless, despairing agony sickening to behold.

He inquired what was the matter—how she had been attacked, and seeing that she was gagged he begged them to release her mouth, that she might answer his questions, adding:

"I must know something of the symptoms before I can attempt a cure."

"Your business here is to kill, not to cure, doctor," said one in a strangely sad tone which accorded ill with his stern, fearful phrase. "Your patient has spoken her last words in this world. She is doomed to die by a secret, though just, tribunal, but we must temper justice with mercy and spare her the shame and public disgrace. You can cause her to die easily and secretly, therefore we have brought you here."

"A doctor never travels without his tools," resumed the stranger, and as he spoke he turned the lace back from the tender throat, and pointing to it added significantly, "Open the jugular vein; it is the easiest and quickest way to die."

My grandfather started back amazed and horror-struck. These were the words he had uttered during one of those pleasant gatherings at the house of a celebrated Neapolitan a few days back.

"How dare you propose to me such a crime?" he exclaimed. I am an Englishman, and will not commit murder."

"Pshaw! your nation produces as many honorable criminals as any other. Do your work, sir, and quickly!"

"I refuse to obey your cruel command. Let me go."

The man who had been writing, and until now had taken no part whatever in the scene that was passing around him, then rose and joined the group. Laying his hand lightly on my grandfather's shoulder, he said:

"There is no escape for you, Doctor; every moment you hesitate you prolong that woman's pain. She must die; and you can dispatch her with painless speed."

"What if I refuse? You can not force me to commit so foul a murder."

He pointed to two swarthy figures (either soldiers or liveried servants of some noble family—my grandfather could not tell which), who had been standing motionless by the couch, and answered:

"Then those faithful fellows will dispatch you and afterwards dispatch her; they are not professional, and their work will be clumsily done. If the operation be not performed upon your patient before the clock strikes, you know your fate—your life without saving hers. She is doomed; no power on earth can save her."

It was vain to speak or to expostulate with those fiends in human form. He felt they were as stern and inexorable as fate. It was as cruel as it was horrible and cowardly. Five men assembled to witness the professional murder of a young and beautiful woman!

The clock began to chime the quarters; it was about to strike. At a given signal the statue-like figures stepped forward and rapidly uncoiled a rope with a noose already made; they were about to slip it over his head and hang him to a beam which ran along the centre of the ceiling. The horror of facing a sudden and violent death seized him—his death would avail her nothing for whom he died. His senses were in a whirl; he threw up his hands and sprang forward.

"I'll do it!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees before her. "They will have your life; I can not save you child; but I can shield you from their rough and cruel hands, and put you painlessly to rest. Forgive me, forgive me, for it is in mercy to you I do this cruel deed."

The white hand went out to him and closed over his in a soft, forgiving clasp; the agony died out of the sweet eyes as they rested one moment on his face; then with a low sigh she closed them and turned away her head. In another moment her young life was ebbing slowly away. He remained by her side, holding her hand on his and watching till all was over. He would not for a second leave her with those stern men, lest a wounding word or rough touch might disturb her on her way from this world to the next. He was conducted from the place in the same way as he had entered it, and when his conductors took leave of him they suggested that it would be well if he would leave Naples with as little delay as possible. This forced murder—for such it really was—lay upon his conscience to the end of his life, and filled it with one long remorse—a living nightmare—for that scene was always present to his mind. The change that had puzzled us puzzled us no more. He could not carry his secret to the grave with him, so he gave it into our keeping.

"It's a terrible story!" I exclaimed.

"And, unlike most terrible stories, it is true," he answered. "Come out for a breath of fresh air and sunshine, to blow this gloomy subject from our senses."

You can't get an old shoemaker to blunder. The other day when a weighty woman sailed into a Detroit shoe store and selected a pair of No. 4s and sat down to have them tried on, the shoemaker saw that she wanted 7s. But he did not tell her so, and start her out of the shop on a gallop. He smiled and softly said:

"Madam, all the aristocratic ladies are now wearing shoes three sizes too large for their feet, in order to have cool extremities, and of course you want to follow the style?"

She smiled like a duck in reply to his smile, and replied:

"You are in a position to know best, and I leave everything to your judgment."

When she went out she said she never had such an easy-fitting shoe on, in her whole life.

LIFE'S MISTAKES.

Down by a lake where the pond-lilies grew,
On a glorious Summer day,
I reaching stood, for the blossoms in view
Were so near, yet so far away.

Winning the prize was the wetting of feet
And the soiling of robes of white.
Flowers in bloom on the watery sheet,
Why so temptingly sweet and bright?

Why did you lure me on by your grace,
As the beautiful sirens lure,—
On till my feet had no resting place
And my robes were no longer pure?

Quickly I rose with a half-suppressed cry,
For the lilies still mocked me there.
Only to find that a harebell near by
Had been crushed by my lack of care.

Lifting the blossom its features to view,
Oh! my soul in an instant grew sad,
Graceful, I saw was its cup of bright blue,
And what delicate stamens it had!

Then on my life dawned a truth long unknown,
Oft we thoughtless crush in our way
Beautiful lives that would gladden our own,
For a something more brilliantly gay.

Finding too late that our garments are soiled
And the beautiful prize is unwon,
Or all unworthy the time we have toiled,
And the work which to gain it we've done.

BELLA FRENCH.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FALL DRESSES.

The first importations of fall dresses show very little change from the fashions of the Summer. Basques, overskirts and sacques prevail, as they have done all summer; it is said an effort to restore the polonaise will be made later in the season.

The cuirass basque, fitting the figure smoothly, will be retained. It will have broad forms behind, whether with or without side bodies. Short backs will also remain in favor. Freshness will be given the cuirass by new ways of trimming. The front may be plainly buttoned, or else only fastened across the chest over a vest, and there are also some new basques that button diagonally. The double Byron collar is one of the novelties that will appear on fall costumes. This consists of a large Byron collar made of the silk that forms part of the costume, upon which is a separate smaller collar of the same shape, made of the woolen goods of which the suit mainly consists. Silk sleeves with wool basques will be worn again, giving the popular effect of sleeveless jackets. Basques of plaid and striped costumes will be cut bias; to make these effective there should be very few seams to interrupt or break the lines, hence the broad French backs are preferred for these, and the lines are made to meet in the seams. Long bows made of doubled silk are set about on basques and sacques, sometimes in most useless places, as at the end of the front or back seams, while others are on the chest, at the throat, just back of the neck and on the wrists. Silk plipings finish the edges of basques. Sleeves are simply trimmed, and of close coat shape. A band of narrowly folded silk plaits around the wrists, with a plaited frill falling on the hand, makes a stylish cuff for silk or for wool sleeves. Plaiting and braid are the trimmings most used.

There are new ways of draping overskirts by plating them to the lower skirt, and putting heavy box-plaitings down the front. The present effect of long tabliers with short backs is also retained. The long round over-skirt that was among the first introduced, and has existed despite all novelties, is now slightly changed, and is called the long square overskirt. This change is in the back, where it is left open from top to bottom, has square corners below, and is trimmed with a plaited frill up each side of the opening to the belt; the deep front is close and clinging, like that now worn, and the back is arranged so that its trimmings will meet and stay together instead of falling widely open. The long over-skirts of handsome black silk costumes are stylishly finished by having their entire edges cut into squares, neatly piped, and the bottom of each square trimmed with fringe or with lace.

Buyers just returned from Paris confirm Madame Raymond's assertion, that stripes are preferred there to plaids; but they fear stripes will not prevail here, because they have not gone out of use for several seasons past, and purchasers are asking for something more novel. However, some of the most stylish imported suits are of striped Algerienne, soft flexible wool, fine, yet of coarse wiry appearance. In Paris it is worn in brown, blue and gray grounds, with stripes of gilt and tinsel, and is trimmed with gold or silver galloon. To be stylish the stripes must be broken and irregular, just as plaids now are, instead of the even, bold stripes once considered stylish.

Costumes of heavy Knickerbocker cloth with irregular knotted threads will be among the handsomer woolen suits. The best models are in solid colors, although striped and plaid Knickerbocker woolens are very largely imported.

Another very heavy fabric, similar to Knickerbocker stuffs, is called Snows of Spitzbergen. It has a dark cloud-gray ground of thick wool irregularly dotted with white fleecy spots like snowflakes. This will be used for over-dresses only, as it is too heavy for the whole costume.

Porcupine cloths are also new this season. These have dark smooth grounds, thickly set with hairs that are more soft and pliable than those of the "fretful porcupine." This will be used for outside wraps, sacques and jackets.

Damask figured goods of fine wool are combined with gros grains in street costumes. These are shown at houses whose fastidious customers require the latest novelties.

Black cashmere suits promise to remain the popular attire for autumn and winter. They are no longer trimmed with showy jet and lace, but with substantial braids, and made trimmings of gros grain. [Harper's Bazar.

THE census-takers of Winchendon, Mass., have come across the case of a woman twenty five years old, married at twelve years of age, who has had ten children, the oldest being now thirteen years old.

THE USE OF SALT.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says: Much interest has lately been manifested on the salt question, its uses and abuses. From the highest authority, manifestoes have been proclaimed that man could not live without salt; that many who refused to use it or food that contained it, had died victims to their absurd notions. Equally good authority insists that while it will kill some animals, others will not thrive without it, while still others contend that eating it is a useless habit, done to please the sense of taste. I know how utterly useless it is to argue this question; yet I am impelled to ask of what possible use any stimulant can be, and especially salt, to build up and sustain the system. No one will claim any nourishment from salt, for it is neither more nor less than a mineral poison: in large quantities, in concentrated form, when taken into the stomach, it will produce inflammation and death; in small quantities it is called a stimulant. And really what is a stimulant? The medical dictionary says it is an irritant, and we do not need medical authority to prove it.

Food gives strength; stimulants irritate, and also cause a resistance of the system, which exhausts until the last spark of vitality is gone. Insulting a man, or making him angry, will excite the same force of action that a stimulant does. Anger provokes the will, a stimulant will produce the same action by actual contact with the nerve. Neither gives; both exhaust. The idea that salt is a necessity with our food has been handed down without thought of its absurdity. It is well known that there are tribes of men in central Africa, South America, and among the northern Indians, that never heard of salt; and better specimens of physical manhood cannot be shown. This alone should settle the question. But it has been and can be demonstrated by actual experiment that both man and beast are at least as well without. A scientific man of high authority, not long since, said in a daily journal that "the quantity of salt a cow requires varies with the food she uses and the quantity of milk she gives; corn meal requires much more than wheat, or rye or bran. An insufficient supply of salt affects unfavorably the quality and quantity of milk, and that immediately."

Now the reason is simply that salt being a poison, or, as classed, a stimulant, irritates the stomach, and produces heat and thirst, and a sensation similar to hunger is the result, and the cow will drink more water and eat more food than she otherwise would, and for a given time will give more milk. But for the entire year the cow will give more milk, and be in better condition every way, without salt. This is not guess-work, but the result of experiment during the whole year. Anyone can find by a fair, impartial trial just how much humbug there is in this much-discussed question.

Now, I do not war against the use of salt, but the claim for its use; yet there is no question that for perfect health, with proper habits, the less used the better; and there is no room for doubt that many chronic complaints in the human family would yield to hygienic treatment without salt that would not with. But if the cupidity of man demands it, salt given to a fattening animal will, by producing an unnatural appetite, put on more fat in a given time than without, but always at the expense of the health of the animal; for it must be remembered that increase of fat by forced feeding beyond the normal condition is disease. Another high authority, not long since, in the Country Gentleman, who gives much useful information berated the "ignorance" of someone for boring the horn of a cow for distemper. He really perpetrated more ignorance (yet still called science) by recommending instead of boring the horn, to tone up the system with stimulants, when, as I have before said, a stimulant is always a poison, and the idea of strengthening the system by a stimulant comes very near "a foist and a peg lower." But the world moves, and the time is not far distant when even medical men must seethat anything that will destroy life according to its potency cannot give strength to lengthen it out.

I would not be too progressive, but are not professional men too conservative, or under the influence of old fogyism—old theories that will not stand the light of investigaton? What entrancing eloquence and weak argument had been used of late by eminent men to sustain the exploded idea that whisky is food, or in some mysterious way takes the place of or saves food! Yet it is gratifying to know that there are eminent men in the medical profession who are free to admit that a stimulant will not add one atom to the sum total of animal vitality, but that its only office in the system is to irritate the nerve to action—like the wash of water in the face of a fainting person; but it must be remembered that while the stimulant, like the water, starts the nervous, system, yet, unlike the water, the stimulant leaves a sting behind in the shape of poisoned, weakened, and shattered nerves. Yet at the present day, with our cook-book directions for preparing food, and our habits of promiscuous indulgence of our unnatural, transmitted, and perverted appetites, the use of salt may be the least of many evils, but to claim that, with the observance of the laws of life, salt is a necessity with the food for man or beast (with all the information that may be had on this subject), is too much for even conservative men to advocate.

WHILE William Watson, of York County, Pa., was crossing a cornfield his gun was accidentally discharged and his head blows to pieces. His dog guarded the body for five days diving away the birds that had colected round it and finally attracted the attention of the neighbors by running home, devouring a hasty meal avenously and hurrying back to his vatch.

[For The Post.]

BONNIE JANE AND I.

A SONG.

'Neath the star lights glances, tender,
Wandered Bonnie Jane and I,
And the August moon in splendor
Threw its blessing from the sky.
Love was ours, and youth together,
And the vows we plighted there,
In that sunny summer weather
Were as music on the air.

Nevermore in starlight tender
Wandered bonnie Jane and I,
August moons may shine in splendor
From the distant azure sky;
Golden grains may brightly glisten
Lit by gems of dewy light:—
Nevermore shall angels listen
To such vows as ours that night.

Now upon my castle gleaming
Moon beams fall, then softly glide,
Mocking me, all weirdness seeming,
As they kiss my haughty bride.
Wayward thought is ever roaming
To the dead, that dwell on high
To the time when summer's gloaming
Blessed my bonnie Jane and I.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

A VELOCIPEDE LUNATIC.

[London News.]

Apart from the artificial excitement of a wager there is some amount of romantic interest attaching to the announcement that Mr. Nairns set out on Thursday morning on his bicycle on his long journey from Vienna to Paris. The distance is six hundred and seventy-eight miles, and the route, following that of the Hungarian Lieutenant, who performed the same feat last year upon a single horse in fifteen days, will lie through Ems, Munich, Stuttgart, Strasburg and Nancy. Mr. Nairns hopes to accomplish his undertaking in at least one third less time; and looking to what has already been achieved by skillful bicyclists, we see little reason to think him over-sanguine. It is an established maxim that even human power would beat that of a horse in the long run. Dr. Kitchiner, in his "Traveler's Oracle," a work of authority in præ-railway days, lays down the rule of twenty miles a day for a horse for the first two days; and then, if he is a good one, thirty or forty, with a rest on the fourth day, to give him time to recover his spirits. Twice such an amount of work in the same period would certainly not tire a skillful velocipede rider very much. The Hungarian officer rode forty-six miles a day; but his horse must have arrived greatly distressed. Mr. Nairns proposes to ride continuously about sixty miles a day. He starts, moreover, in the heats of August, no small consideration in Southern Europe, whereas the Hungarian traveled in November. Of course Mr. Nairns will ride only in early morning and in the cool of the evening; he will be troubled neither to find stabling nor folder for his steed; and, with a few handy tools, will be ready for most accidents. Altogether the bicycle may now claim to have risen from the position of a toy to that of a useful supplement to man's miserably defective means of locomotion. It is true that a seat on a bicycle is, in some people's eyes, a little undignified; but *infra dig*, as Hood said, upon where a man "plants his dig." Since an ex-Chanceller of the Exchequer has shown that he can preserve a balance on a vehicle of this kind, there is no reason why the bicycle should not begin to gather even dignified associations, though our horses will unfortunately still regard these machines with distrust, and a whole population of bicycle-riders would be rather an alarming spectacle.

BETTER ADAPTED FOR THE PURPOSES.

A new observatory has been lately erected at Vienna on a scale corresponding with the modern requirements of astronomy, which are so different from what they were a century ago. The former establishment, indeed, which was built in 1753, was never well adapted for its purpose. Extensive alterations were made to it by the elder Littrow (who took the direction in 1819, after filling the chair of astronomy successfully at Cracow and Kasan); but its situation, in the heart of the city, was greatly against it as a place for observing work. The present Director (born at Kasan in 1811), who succeeded his father on his death, in 1840, soon began to agitate for the erection of a new observatory, though it was nearly thirty years before the first practical step was taken toward carrying it out; nor did the actual building commence until last year, the plan having been approved in 1873. It was, above all things, important to select a suitable site, removed from the close proximity of the town, and at a somewhat greater elevation. Such was found at a place known as the Turk-enschanze or Turk-fort a ridge or hill on the northwestern boundary of Vienna, famous historically as the scene of the victory gained by King John Sobieski, of Poland, over the Turks in 1683. The hill on which the new observatory is built is about two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Danube, and commands a fine view over the whole city and surrounding district; the atmosphere is usually free there from mist, and possesses that clearness and transparency which are so necessary for the observation of faint objects. From a copy of the ground plan and elevation which has been sent us, the arrangement of the observatory itself appears to be well adapted for the prosecution of observations of every class, and its establishment will make a new epoch in Austrian astronomy.—[London Athenæum.

OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS.

In the case of Henderson against Stevenson the British House of Lords decides that carriers cannot, by arbitrary printed notices which a passenger may or may not see, avoid responsibility for safe carriage. The following is an abstract of the decision at the head of the report:

"The respondent became a passenger in a steamer of the appellants from D. to W., and on paying his fare received a ticket from the clerk of the appellants, on the back of which was printed a notice exonerating the appellants from liability for loss, injury, or delay to the passengers or his luggage, however caused. There was no evidence that the respondent had been made aware of this condition before or at the time that he took the ticket. During the voyage the steamer was lost by the negligence of the servants of the appellants, and the respondent lost his luggage and suffered other damage and inconvenience. Held that, in the absence of proof that the respondent had assented to be bound by the condition endorsed on the ticket, it was no defence to an action by him to recover the loss he had sustained."

FARM NOTES.

ABOUT SMUT.

Professor W. H. Brewer, botanist to the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture says:

"Smut is caused by a parasite fungus long known to botanists by the name of *Ustilago Maidis*, and it has frequently been described and figured in botanical works. Its development of growth is also pretty well understood. The fungus grows from very minute spores, which are produced by millions, but exactly as to how these spores react and infest the growing corn, I can find nowhere any definite information, nor have I seen any data relative to preventives. We are left here to surmise and analogize.

Smut in wheat is produced by a similar fungus, similar in its botanical character and its results, and this wheat-smut fungus is much better known. It is proved that this gains access to the plant through the seed. The spores are sticky and adhere to the sound grain at harvest or threshing, and are sown with the seed wheat. As the new wheat plant grows, the fungus develops with it in due time, ripening its spores at harvest. The spores may be killed and the crop saved by soaking the seed wheat in strong brine, or in a weak solution of sulphate of copper, commonly known as blue vitriol or blue-stone. (The proportions used are two to five ounces of the crystals per bushel of wheat.) It would be well to try the same remedies with corn. I have seen this recommended, but I have no information as to the results. Corn-smut is rarely abundant enough to affect the crop, and is principally dreaded because it is poisonous to cattle."

We have grown wheat the past few years from seed soaked in brine and rolled in ashes, or slacked lime, and with a decrease of smut each year, the present year's crop being almost absolutely free from it. If grain growers had no worse enemy to contend with than smut they might be happy.—[N. E. Farmer.

HARVESTING APPLES.

Experience alone must serve as a guide to the orchardist as to the proper time for harvesting fruit. We can only give this general direction:

Gather the fruit when fully grown, or at the time when it has received the greatest nourishment from the tree. Ladders of different length, also stairs, are employed for this purpose. * * * The windfalls should be first gathered and converted into cider, or at least kept entirely separate from the remaining fruit. Pick by hand, select and pack with great care, so as to obviate bruising the fruit. In assorting make two qualities for market and a third for cider or for swine.

Pack in new or clean barrels. Pack one kind only in the same barrel or box; also let the apples be of as uniform size and appearance as may be. The upper layer of apples should protrude somewhat above the chime, and be brought down and headed under pressure. Employ for this purpose a clamp, either patent or home-made. Some operate with a screw, others with a lever. The latter is very simple, and may be easily constructed. For shipping, the pressure system is particularly desirable as it retains each apple in its place, and hence prevents it being rattled about and bruised. The fruit being barreled, should remain in open sheds till the approach of cold weather. Keep as cool as possible without freezing, before removing to the cellar.—[Maine Pomological Report.

EGGS.

A very good way to pack eggs is to take the barrel or tub, and put a layer of plaster in the bottom, then take the eggs set them up on the end—don't have them so they will strike each other—then add more plaster, then another layer of eggs, and so on until the vessel is full. Set them where they will keep dry, and in the spring you will have plenty of fresh eggs on hand.

OLD HIDE-BOUND TREES.

Quicklime and wood ashes made into white-wash will destroy moss on old hide-bound trees. Try it! Do not use it with much potash on smooth barked or young trees as there is danger of injuring them.

SCAT!

The birds, however apparently safely hung in cages, are unsafe from the skill and cunning of the cat, may be gathered from many instances of the extraordinary leaps they are capable of making to attain their prey. We are told, says Chambers' Journal, by a reliable authority that when his cat was a year old he was seen several days in succession to take his position on a showcase four feet high, licking his chops while watching a canary in a cage suspended from the ceiling eight feet from the case. The ceiling was eleven feet high from the floor, and the cage was an ordinary cylindrical one. While thus observing the cat and thinking how remote was his chance of plunder, the animal suddenly sprang at the cage and caught his claws in it. His weight swung the cage up against the ceiling, spilling seed and water and terrifying the canary. After swinging to and fro several times the cat dropped to the floor uninjured. Our informant measured the distance from the top of the cage and found it to be ten feet; so that the cat made an ascent of six feet in eight, or upon an incline of nearly 35 degrees. The surprise here is that the bird escaped, for it is during its terror and while beating itself from side to side of the cage that the hooked claws of the cat are prepared to receive it, and if any portion of the bird is caught it is rapidly pulled through the wire, and the cat and bird disappear before the spectator can recover his astonishment.

VARIETIES.

THE Rev. Dick Battle, a negro pastor of a church in Meridan, Miss., has stolen a ham.

THERE were 156,835 pounds of cheese shipped from Oneida, N. Y., in one day lately.

IT is estimated that France will manufacture, this year, about 4,240,000,000 gallons of wine.

IN spite of grasshoppers, Minnesota will be able to sell 25,000,000 bushels of grain this season.

TENNESSEE has been a State seventy-nine years, and the Western section has never produced a United States Senator.

AN official report places the loss of property by the recent floods in France at 80,000,000 francs, and of life at 550.

"ANY letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual of a clerk at a Post Office window. "No letters for anybody's cow."

A NORTH Carolina editor will dress his paper in mourning for $10 if any one dies, and his liberal terms have endeared him to the hearts of a whole county.

A MOUNT Bethel township farmer cut open an old hornet's nest, just to examine the inside arrangement. He says he thinks he will be able to see his barn in about two weeks.

"HAVE animals a sense of humor?" asks an owlish exchange. Certainly they have. You'll always find that jackasses are ready to laugh immoderately at the poorest jokes.

"NEVER mind, sonny. The rain makes boys grow," remarked a Massachusetts tramp the other day, when he took a silk umbrella away from a lad in the midst of a rain storm.

THREE Northerners, with a capital of $18 to swing on, have started a fire insurance company in Louisiana and are taking in everybody who wants perfect indemnity against loss by the fiend.

MRS. SNIPE of Galveston, Tex., found her husband sitting on the sidewalk with another woman and attacked him furiously, fastening her teeth in his throat and almost tearing out his windpipe.

A SHOWER of hay, the "drops" of which varied from a single blade to bundles weighing a couple of ounces, recently occurred at Monkstown, near Dublin. A similar hay-fall is also reported in Wales.

THE rector of the Episcopal church in Stratford, Conn., last Sunday morning gave notice that owing to the "peculiar surroundings" the evening services would be omitted. He referred to the mosquitoes.

MR. HENRY, of Beverley, Canada, has a cat that remained on his farm for two years while he was absent from the country, boarding herself. Last week she tackled a black snake seven and a half feet long and killed him after a terrible combat.

LAST Friday Mr. and Mrs. James Benjamin of Lansingburg, undertook to administer corporal punishment to her daughter-in-law, but Mrs. James, jr., knocked her mother-in-law out of tune and very nearly into eternity with a rolling-pin, and chased her father-in-law behind a water-butt.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., has a Christian Chinese chapel. It was built by subscriptions procurred from Chinamen and others, by Ah Foo, a Celestial missionary, who now holds religious services on Sundays in the edifice which his energy contributed so largely to erect.

AT a hotel in Newton, Ct., a black and tan dog has adopted a brood of chickens, and with them occupies a basket, barking at every one approaching. He steps into the basket, and moving the chickens aside with his paws, secures room to lie down, when the small balls of down nestle close to him and all are happy.

A LADY asked her little boy: "Have you called your grandma to tea?" "Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't wish to halloo at grandma, nor shake her; so I kissed her cheek, and that woke her very softly. Then I ran into the hall, and said pretty loud, 'Grandma, tea is ready.' And she never knew what woke her up."

TWO civil engineers from Russia, under a commission from the Czar, are inspecting the Canadian canals. The canal system of Russia is still in a very imperfect state, the locks being almost entirely constructed of wood. Among other great measures of improvement the Government has in contemplation extensive works to quicken and cheapen the internal communications of the empire, and these gentlemen have been despatched to Canada and the United States to study and communicate with their Government particularly upon the great canal systems of the two countries.

WE are afraid that Prof. Swing is getting to be "little better than one of the wicked." He writes to his paper from Cincinnati: One of the Doctors of Divinity here has just lost his talented and beautiful wife. The loss is irreparable. For five long years she had read and written for her profoundly wise lord, and had toiled out in his parish in storm and calm.

Put away the velvet jacket
Which the darling used to wear;
Such a theologic racket
The dear woman could not bear.

Gone to live with her mother at Oxford, Ohio.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 11 1875.

"No Third Term!" "There's millions in it!"

Who ought to "point with pride" to the result in California?

How do our Ring contemporaries like the result in California? Is the wind in the right quarter?

If it had not been for the crash in California the Radical organs would have had a hard time in finding an excuse.

Hon. Eli Slifer of Union county, declines being considered a candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

It is said that it cost the people of Pennsylvania nineteen hundred dollars for a door to Gov. Hartranft's stable.

The battle cry in California was "no Third Term," and it seems to have been a very behemoth of Radical destruction. As it was in California, so it will be in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Those Administration organs which said Gov. Hendricks was a great man and a seatesman who would not take part in the Ohio campaign, can now put in their time proving him to be an over-estimated humbug.

The colored Equal Rights League met recently at Carlisle, and declared of the Radical party that "it brought money and labor to every poor man's door." If it did it must have sunk them in the well, as the poor man is not able to find them.

As soon as the Commercial heard the result in California it sighed.

"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Well it needs it and the more boundless the contiguity the better for our unhappy contemporary.

Mr. Bristow gives us a little more reduction ascending as follows.

Total debt, July 31.....	$2,237,813,048 86
Total debt, Aug. 31.....	2,239,388,644 00
Increase.....	$1,575,595 14

And yet we are told that the debt decreased $1,585,048 during August.

While the laborer is glad to get $1.25 per day, Grant gets in pay and allowances $125,000 per year. This is equal to $342 per day; or $14 25 an hour. Grant gets as much for every hour he loafs at Long Branch, as the laboring man does for two weeks hard work.

The expenditures for the month of August by the goverment, exclusive of the interest on the public debt was $17,475,000; $550,000 per day, $22,850, per hour; $380, per minute; $62.50 per second. While you have been reading this item, the Radical Administration has spent more money than an able bodied laborer can earn in a year.

The New York Tribune fears that if Allen is elected the government will not be able to fund the new loan. This tune is familiar. It was played out by Jay Cooke, Henry Clews and other Radical money changers of Wall street, whose financiering plunged the country into the panic of two years ago. The voice of Wall street is to be taken by the rule of contraries, in political matters.

If the Ring address could he set to music it might accomplish something. It might be turned into verse thus:

Come all ye hungry starving ones
Who feed upon the Ring,
Come, give us just another boost
Into a good soft thing;
We'll pile the taxes on you know,
We'll make the money fly,
While all the people pay, and shout,
Oh how is that for high!

The Radical Treasurer of New Jersey who is in jail on a charge of having embezzled a large sum of the State Funds has resigned. He sent the following letter to Gov. Bedle:

Owing to the bad condition of my health, and other reasons, I feel constrained to inform you that I am no longer able to perform the duties of Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, and I do hereby surrender the said office, as I cannot henceforth perform said duties.

Josephus Sooy.

Could anything be more ingeniously innocent than this? There are several thousand other Radical officials who would be in the same delicate state of health if justice was meted out to them.

The poor negroes who were deluded into enriching a Radical Ring by depositing their dollars and dimes in the Freedman's Savings Bank, still meet with disappointment. During Wednesday and Thursday a great many depositors in the bank crowded that institutions, expecting a dividend of twenty-five per cent., having been misled by the statement that a division would be made on the first of September. The depositors were informed that a dividend would be declared before Christmas, the remaining sum of $75,000 for that purpose having been realized. When Christmas comes they will again be put off by the sharks who swallowed up their substance. The deluded freedmen will never get anything. And yet they pin their faith to the men who have deliberately robbed them.

RADICAL SORES.

The body politic in our country, under the mal-administration of Radicalism, clothed in a garb of spurious patriotism, has become a huge mass of corruption; and so terribly demoralizing has been the example of its leaders that the sores appear throughout every part of our public system. It might seem to be an easy task to apply a remedy to visible or known disease; but it is not. The old truism, that governments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, still largely prevails, and our people are always inclined to bear, rather than to rebel; to know the right and yet the wrong pursue.

Upon these national traits the Radical leaders have relied, and there is no question that they have not done so in vain. It requires a great and persistent effort on the part of honest citizens to arouse the people generally to take action against men in power, and when an administration, however corrupt, has an army of officeholders, fully alive to the value of their bread and butter, an army of favored contractors, well knowing the value of friends at court and a host of subsidized and unscrupulous presses, fattening on fat advertisements; it makes a great work for the opposition to get the truth fairly into the minds of the public. If both parties alike sought only truth, the case would be different, but it is not so.

The truth is the very thing that the administration and its special advocates do not want to appear. If their course had been honest and fair toward the bulk of our people, then the truth would not now hurt them; on the contrary, it would help them; but it has been the duty of the Democracy, for some years, to show to the voters of the United States the hollowness and the wickedness of the Radica partizans who have had control of our public affairs, and through whose instrumentality our States and cities have been well nigh overwhelmed with debt created, not for the general good, but for private emolument.

Under these men, and this sort of statesmanship our customs and internal revenue bureaus have become sinks of corruption. Money grabbing has become the order of the day; and when the threads of these vile thieving operations are traced, they frequently carry the inquirer directly to the White House in Washington, or to some near and dear neighbors of the "National Cottage" at Long Branch. If a mercenary, bawling politician wants to go out on the "make," he has only to ask for a reserved seat ticket from brother Orville, and he will be put through "as you would me; he understands addition, division and silence." Men of this calibre, and of this kind of proclivities, are now, and have long been ruling, styling themselves the Government. U. S. G. Ulysses S. Grant, which being interpreted, meaneth the same thing.

Those who imagine that this system, which is now fastened upon our country, is to be easily broken up, and a change made for the better, have not studied with care the history of the world. It is a herculean task, and the Democratic workers should know, that they cannot with impunity rest one instant from their labors. Every honest effort must be made, and no opportunity be allowed to pass unimproved to enlighten the people upon the great questions of the day. Corruption must be fully exposed, and good men only must be supported for offices in the gift of the voters. Up to the moment when the ballots enter the box, no relaxation must be taken. It must be all work, work. The enemy is not only wide awake, but cunning to a degree. The country needs a change from diseased Radical rule to healthy Democratic government, and the voters in Pennsylvania this fall will be largely the doctors, not only for this State and this tax-burdened city, but for the entire Union.

WONDERFUL SOLICITUDE.

The Dispatch exhibits great solicitude for the Democracy and advises us that we had better refrain from discussing the bondholders least we dig up ghosts and such like unpleasant things. The Dispatch may spare its solicitude that wears rather the shape of selfishness. In answer to the Dispatch's query why the Democrats did not buy bonds, we answer that we presume that some of them did, but as a general thing Democrats were not favored with shoddy contracts, with the profits of which most of the bonds were purchased.

There is one idea to which the Dispatch clings with the greatest pertinacity, namely; that a man's political bias gives character to his conduct and makes it right or wrong according to whether he is a Radical or a Democrat. We cannot agree with our contemporary in this view of the case, and can no more excuse a Democrat than a Radical when he does wrong, and if Democratic bondholders insist upon further oppressing the masses of the people by forcing and continuing a monetary stringency, we have no more excuse for them than for Radicals who do the same thing.

We leave it to the organs of the Ring to extol every act of their leaders as an example of political virtue. Among other things the Dispatch says:

But why should the bondholder, says The Post, "be especially taken care of by the Government and superior privileges accorded him?" How does the Government take special care of him, pray, and what superior privilege has he, other than arises from his contract with the Government, as construed by the law of the land—and herein we mean not special legislation, but the law that governs all such contracts, regardless of the particular circumstances under which they are made or of the parties making them?

We thought that we had fully explained that matter to the satisfaction of reasonably intelligent men, but it would appear that our contemporary is still in the dark, either purposely or ignorantly, and much more than likely it is the latter. The original contract under which the bonds were payable in the lawful money of the country—i. e. greenbacks, was favorable enough for the most exacting, since it made the interest payable in gold to the full extent of the face of the bonds, and exempted them from all forms of taxation. But this was not enough. In 1868, Grant and a Radical Congress were elected on a distinctive pledge to pay the 5-20s in the lawful money of the country as called for in the contract.

But their very first act was to change that contract without the consent of one party—the people—and pledged the government to pay the 5-20s in gold and immediately began to call them in for fear that the people would turn Congress out of power and repeal the outrageous and unconstitutional act of 1869. By the act of 1869 the bondholders had their forty cents inflated to a dollar in gold and their immunity from taxation continued. Up to 1874, the holders of the bonds had received more than their face in interest, although they cost them but forty cents principal on the dollar, and were entitled to their face in gold. In 12 years their account stood thus upon every $100,000 in bonds.

Original investment.....	$40,000	
Interest (gold).....		$100,000
Principal (gold).....		100,000
Totals.....	$40,000	$200,000
Profit on $40,000 for 12 years.....		$160,000
Actual rate of interest...		25 per cent.

But even this does not satisfy the bulk of heavy bondholders, as they conspired together to pass the so-called resumption act of 1879, which if ever executed will transfer the larger half of the property of the masses to the capitalists and money lenders. All our financial legislation of late has been in favor of the moneyed classes although from the beginning, and by the very terms of the original contract, they were clothed with privileges accorded to no other class of the community. Is it not about time that legislation was shaped for the benefit of the laborers, producers, manufactures and tradesmen? or at least, a stop put to the practice of conferring still greater privileges upon a small moneyed class? The feeling against this class arises not so much because they have grown rich by speculating on the nation's credit, and being exempt from all the burdens of government, as the fact that they are not content with the advantages they already possess over the masses, but are continually grasping for more. We say in all candor to the moneyed aristocracy, that it is to their own advantage to let up in their demands and exhibit a proper consideration for the laboring and producing classes whose broad and sturdy shoulders now uphold their golden fabrics. There is a point beyond which an intelligent people like ours, schooled in the great university of freedom, will not be driven.

The Dispatch drops its plea of patriotism in behalf of the bondholders, and most signally fails to answer why the soldiers, who gave their lives and limbs are not entitled to quite as much consideration as the bondholders who bought bonds at 40 cents, and have since drawn their gold interest for their full face, his money being upon no risk whatever, and his life being in no jeopardy.

A FALSE ISSUE.

The persistence with which Radical journals both in and out of Ohio harp on the school question no doubt leads some people to believe that there is some foundation for the appeal to bigotry and passion. But there is not the slightest. Yesterday we gave the Geghan bill, upon which the whole clamor is based, and in which no sensible or reasonable man can find anything in the remotest degree objectionable. Below we give the Constitution of Ohio on the school question, and the Democratic platform on the same subject. They are as follows:

[From Art VI Constitution of Ohio.]

The General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as, with the income arising from the School Trust Fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of any part of the School Fund of this State.

[From the Ohio Democratic Platform.]

We favor the complete separation of Church and State; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion; equal and exact justice to all religious societies: and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the Public School Fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Could anything more conclusively settle the question than this? The mere question of changing the Constitution could not be submitted to a vote without the assent of two-thirds of the whole Legislature elected, and nothing short of a majority of the total vote of the State can ratify the amendment.

In addition to these facts the Constitution was framed and the Common School system inaugurated by the Democratic party, while the very men who now raise this clamor, with Judge Taft at their head, opposed and would have prevented them had they not been in the minority. The object in raising this false issue is plain. The Radical leaders, saturated with crime and reeking with corruption as they are, know that they dare not go before the people upon their own soiled record on the real issues of the day, with any hope of success. In the hope of once more getting back into the offices they have disgraced and the trusts that they have so outrageously abused, they do not hesitate to create false and malignant issues and seek to sow the seeds of dissension and bigotry and stir up the worst prejudices of mankind, a species of crime that the dangerous demagogue always resorts to.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The election returns from California are as yet incomplete although enough is known to warrant the conclusion that the Democracy have carried the State ticket and elected three if not all four of the members of Congress. Three years ago Grant carried the State by 13,000 majority and two years ago the Radicals elected three out of the four members of Congress. The gains of the Democracy are therefore apparent to all observers.

As a matter of course the Radical leaders in this region will have all kinds of reasons to offer why the Radical party were defeated. But the explanation is very simple. The people have determined that its corrupt leaders shall be turned out of power. The scandals of the past few years have utterly disgusted the honest voters of the country with the men who have been mixed up with them. When these corruptions were first brought to light, the Radical leaders by promising reform got a new lease of power, but instead of reforming abuses they were only augmented. This fact has not escaped the notice of the people, and they have wisely made up their minds that the only way to put a period to rascality and official knavery is to turn the rascals and knaves out of office, and along with them all their aiders and Ring apologists.

This is the moral of the California election. It shows that the wave of reform that swept over the country last year is much greater this and is going to make a clean sweep. Radicalism will stand no sort of a show whatever. That party and its leaders have been absolutely repudiated and condemned. Their attempts to create false issues this year will not save them from the defeat of last. Their professions of reform deceived no one. The people are first going to turn them out, and then compel a restitution of the plundered millions as far as possible. One thing is certain. The Colfaxes, the Bill Kings, the Harlans, the Garfields, the Camerons, the Cessnas, the Delanos, the Grants and all that class of men are to be retired to that obscurity from which they rose, and their political crimes will be reared as monuments over their political graves as warnings for the future.

If the Radical leaders are wise enough to listen and understand, they will hear in the result of the California election the tramp of a mighty and avenging host, whose ranks will swell every day as they march upon the central den of thieves in Washington. They might as well attempt to turn back the incoming tide of the ocean, with scrub brooms, as to try to stop this grand uprising of the people against men who have changed the national capital into a broker's shop, and kicked public honesty into the gutters. The insolence of the Radical leaders, crusted all over as they are with political and official corruption, is indeed surprising. They need a severe lesson and they are going to get it. Ohio and Pennsylvania will respond to the Golden State in fitting terms. They are on the side of honesty and against Delanoism and Cameronism. Mark that.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

In his recent speech at Zanesville, Ohio, Gov. Hendricks compresses the whole theory of a reform of public abuses into a single paragraph. Speaking of the only mode open to the people for a correction of existing abuses he say:

Do you not perceive, my fellow citizens, that for all public evils your only remedy is in a change of administration. This you know, that when a party has been long in power and controls great patronage and large sums of money, all adventurers and those who seek to make money out of politics work their way, not only within its ranks, but into positions of influence and party control. Naturally enough, they become active managers, giving their money liberally, and by taking charge of primary elections and conventions, they control, in many instances, the nominations. Their hold is hard to break, and it becomes the interest of politicians to conciliate rather than fight them. That is the reason as I suppose why it is so difficult, if not impossible, for a party to correct abuses and evils within its own organization. That you are convinced there should now be a change of national administration I can not question. Such changes are made upon assurances of better conduct and of measures more consistent with the interests of the people. You may be misled, but in all efforts to return we must trust each other somewhat. Deceived, disappointed and dissatified, will you avail yourselves of your only remedy?

This covers the whole ground. The masses of the Republican party are not only honest, but desirous of an economical administration of public affairs Hitherto they have trusted implictly in their leaders, and as they themselves see, have been most outrageously deceived and betrayed. Adventurers and scheming partisans have taken absolute control of the party machinery and the voice of the masses of the party were not heard in the nominations of candidates for office. When the nominations were made party fealty was appealed to, and up to last fall successfully, and the result has been the election of bad men to office, and that too against the judgment of a majority, who voted for them. The Republican masses have believed that it was possible to work reforms inside the party organization, but the very men who control the organization and compose the office-holders Ring, are the men who are opposed to reform, for reform would deprive them of the official pickings and stealings after which they strive.

In view of these things hundreds of intelligent Republicans see that there is no chance for reform except in an absolute change and the entire overthrow of the Ring. Every day in this community as well as others their numbers is being augmented, until it is scarcely any longer a question that a wholesale reform will be effected by a sweeping change. As the probialities of this change become stronger and stronger the managers of the Ring very naturally grow frantic in their efforts to stay the tide of public indignation and try either to draw in false issues or maintain silence as to the real ones. This is conspicuously the case with Mr. Errett's address where he suppressed the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance, thus committing his party absolutely against municipal reform. Why this was done may be easily understood. Strip the Rings of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the State of present power to squander millions upon millions of the people's money without let or hindrance, and the people could overthrow them with scarcely an effort. It is the power derived from the licentious expenditures of the public treasure that enable the Ring to maintain themselves in power and inflict their burdens upon the tax paying community.

Instead of making the public service a patriotic duty, they have made it a mine of wealth in which they dig and delve for their own aggrandizement and deride the remonstrances of the people and tell them that they must grin and bear their burdens. It is folly to talk about the reform of abuses while these men conduct the organization of the party in power. Nothing but a change will give the people relief, and this fact we are glad to say is now recognized by a large portion of the Republican voters, who having trusted the professions of the managers of the Ring only to be deceived are now ready to forget their party prejudices and cast their ballots in favor of relief.

One of our contemporaries complains that we class him with the friends and supporters of the Ring. We would gladly change that classification if the facts warranted us in so doing. But a journal that only picks out isolated individuals of the Ring for attack, while it supports the system as a whole, and makes the most violent opposition to those who oppose the Ring is not entitled to lay claim to being a reformer. There can be no sort of a compromise with the Ring that rules this city and which up to last November possessed unchallenged control of the State. Honest government can make no concessions to Ring extravagance, or pick out an occasional member of a combination for personal attack while it supports the system.

The whole combination must be driven out of public office, and now is the time to begin the work. It cannot be accomplished without the aid of honest Republican voters. They are interested in a reform of existing State and municipal evils. They are forced to pay enormous taxes to maintain the Ring now in power, and they will continue to be burdened until they join with the Democracy and overthrow that Ring and stamp out the vicious system it has inaugurated and maintains in defiance of public protest. Every public and private consideration demands that it shall be turned out. A set of party leaders who have notoriously forfeited the confidence of the masses of the party, have no title to their fealty, and it is the chief duty of the voters to repudiate a set of men who have repaid the most unbounded confidence with ungrateful treachery and the imposition of burdens that are next to insupportable, and have given the public extravagance and corruption instead of honest and economical government.

WHAT THAT "MONSTER OF INIQUITY," GEGHAN'S BILL IS?

The New York Sun copies the full text of Mr. Geghan's bill as it passed the Ohio Legislature, and makes the following truthful comments in relation thereto:

This is the whole of it, and there is not a syllable in the act to which exception can be taken. It conforms to the first article of the Constitution, which declares:

"No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted."

The law puts all persons on an equal footing, whether Jew or Gentile and treats Christian denominations with exact justice, giving to each the same privilege and the same opportunity of ministration among the unfortunate. There is nothing concealed, and not one word which relates to schools in the remotest manner by any possibility of construction.

Yet, in the face of these indisputable facts, the Republican leaders have striven to turn attention away from the iniquities for which they are responsible, by a criminal attempt to convert religious bigotry into an element of partisan strife, and to drag down the most sacred things into the filth of their own profligacy.

When called to account by the people of Ohio for the robberies, venality, jobbery, fraudulent contracts, infamous legislation, bribery, and rascality which have shocked the country, fearfully augmented the burdens of taxpayers, and culminated in bankruptcy, the only answer of the Republican party is, the Geghan law! The common schools are in danger!!

If there was no other reason for crushing this party out of existence, the crime of introducing such an element into a political controversy ought to be sufficient. Instead of helping the desperate demagogues and money changers who have profaned the temple, it will react fearfully against them, and contribute largely to that final defeat to which every indication now points, and will be welcomed by the country as a death blow to a revival of the proscriptive Know Nothing organization.

This is the way Gov. Allen is being discouraged in the Ohio campaign. Mr. Philip Donaphan, Chairman of the California Democratic State Committee telegraphs him as follows:

"San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1875.

To Governor Wm Allen, Columbus, Ohio.

California now wheels into line for the Centennial fight. The Democrats have swept the State. The Governor and all the State officers, Congressmen and Legislature are elected by immense majorities."

MINOR NOTES.

Vice President Wilson begins to see and say that the Democrats will carry the country next year.

Hon. Alex Stephens, of Georgia, is now declared to be in better health than he has been at any time in the past ten years.

Governor Smith, Gen. Gartrell and Messrs. Colquit, Hardeman and J. H. James are urged as candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination in Georgia.

Mrs. M. G. Davenport was elected one of the delegates to the Mahaska County (Ia.) Republican convention last week, but the convention, by a vote of 36 to 17, refused to admit her.

At the meeting of the negro convention in Richmond, the scenery at the back of the stage represented a kitchen. Some of the delegates regarded this as an intended insult, and angrily compelled a change.

The whole duty of office-holders is thus laid down by the Cincinnati Gazette: "As for persons in office, it is their duty to work for the party, and every man of them will be expected to do his duty in this campaign."

The Saratoga Convention may be silent on the canal question and the third term, but to preserve any reputation at all for consistency it must denounce in unsparing terms Gov. Tilden's share in the abduction of Charley Ross. Selah!

Old residents of New Orleans, says the Times, who were wealthy before the war and Kellogg, are pawning their watches to buy food and clothing and pay taxes on property that they hope they may yet save and bequeath to their children.

The Boston Post says that the call of the Democratic party for a State Convention is broad and liberal, as befits the purpose of the organization, offering to all citizens the means of uniting to render permanent the results of last year's victory.

The Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts will meet at Worcester on the 22d. The call invites "the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts and all who desire to co-operate with them in the great work of the restoration of pure and economical government.

The Democrats of Monroe county in convention have declared their preference for Hon. Charlton Burnett for State Senator. The Convention concurred in the selection of Joseph Linn, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, as the Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention.

A State Legislature will be chosen in Arkansas Sept. 6. The Democrats will probably sweep the State by a large majority, as the Republican party has been utterly disorganized since the Brooks-Baxter war and the adoption of the new Constitution, under which Gov. Garland now holds office.

Columbia, S. C., has been brought to such straits by official malfeasance that the Treasurer was recently compelled to give a city certificate of debt for forty cents. The police are but half paid, and they arrest persons on the slightest offences in order to make money for the city by fines, and thus to obtain their salaries.

Farmers of Fall River, Mass., and neighborhood complain of depredations upon their potato and corn fields. Recently, in open day, a party of tramps entered the field of a farmer and began helping themselves to corn and potatoes. When remonstrated with by the owner, they coolly replied that they were not going to starve as long as there were plenty of corn and potatoes to be had in the fields, and departed with their plunder.

Ex-Senator Henderson, the last standard-bearer of the Republicans in Missouri, accepts the proposed new State Constitution framed by the Democracy and announces his intention of supporting it without reservation. Of 119 papers published in the State, 111 are for its adoption and three of the remaining eight are opposed to it because, as the Republican says, "There is too much sterling Democracy and too little Democratic party in it to be agreeable to them."

Speaking of the recent troubles in Georgia, Governor Smith said to a reporter that he believed there was a plot among a few leaders, whom many others had followed blindly and in ignorance. No further trouble was to be apprehended. The one negro killed had probably been murdered by the blacks for refusing to join them; a reward for the apprehension of the criminals had been offered. A beneficial result would be the repudiation by the ignorant negroes of the scoundrels who had for years lived on their credulity.

It is likely that Jefferson Davis will lecture at Boston during the approaching season, although he has been unable to assign a date. He responds to an assurance of Mr. Redpath, that he will receive a respectful reception, as follows: "I did not do the citizens of Boston the injustice of supposing they would do otherwise than listen quietly so far as they chose to hear any one who came by invitation to address them, and he who, under such circumstances, would be offensive to his audience would be wanting in judgment as well as in good breeding."

Dr. James Beale, of Richmond, Va., has presented to the Virginia State Library a copy of the New England Courant issued February 11, 1723, by Benjamin Franklin, from an office on Queen street, Boston. It is printed on a single sheet, a little larger than an ordinary sheet of letter-paper, in two columns, without rules. It contains a prospectus; "His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament" on Thursday, October 11, 1722; a paragraph in regard to twelve Episcopalians who were imprisoned for refusing to pay rates to a Presbyterian minister at Bristol; the details of the movements of two small bodies of troops against the Indians at Norizi-wock and Penobscot, and two or three paragraphs of marine views.

Directing attention to the fact that the Republican conventions of the Second and Third Assembly districts of Albany failed to offer resolutions on the question of canal reform, the Rochester Democrat (Rep.) warns the Republicans against their suicidal policy, and urges the party to recover lost ground by "showing itself more zealous than the Democrats under the leadership of Tilden in favor of reform; by being more active in word or deed than its opponents." It adds that "every district convention should declare itself unmistakably upon this question."

The result in California shows that the uprising of the people against Republicanism is general in its nature. In every State in which elections have been held thus far this year, the weakness of the Republican party has been exhibited. There is no magic in the partisan appeals which their ablest speakers so earnestly make. The acts of the party and of its chosen leaders constitute its condemnation, and the people manifest a wise disposition to hold it fully to an account. They have weighed it in the balance, and have found it wanting.—Detroit Free Press.

The Times, of New York, referring to the Rochester Democrat's appeal to the Republicans throughout that State to take a firm stand on the side of reforming the management of the canals, says: "They (the Republicans) must speak out so that all men may hear, for people are very seldom credited with good intentions unless they take care to make them known. No meeting of Republicans should be held without earnest resolutions being passed in favor of sweeping reform." The Nation, discussing the same subject, says: "If the Republicans really have any hope of getting control of the State again, there is only one way for them to do it, and that is by going to work and showing, at Washington and in the Custom House, that they are better reformers than the Democrats. This, however, takes time and trouble; it is a great deal easier to denounce Tilden for his hypocrisy and for being the 'tool' of the 'Boss.'"

The Rev. S. Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic Cuurch of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Brooklyn, New York, in speaking of the opening of the parochial schools, paid an earnest tribute to the efficiency of our public schools. He said he never had spoken a word against them, for he knew the great good they had done, and the benefits which they had conferred on the people of this country. Had it not been for these schools we should, not, he asserted, have such a powerful government as that which we now possess. Notwithstanding this commendation of our public schools, the reverend gentleman urged his parishioners to send their children to the parochial schools. The Church desired it, and, as a minister of that Church, he was bound to obey its commands. He said that, as they could not have a division of the money for educational purposes, it appeared to him that there could not be found, in accordance with all principles of justice and right, a better system than we now have in our public schools.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE FULTON, MO., FAIR ASSOCIATION SECURES HIM—MISSOURI SENATORS TO WELCOME THE SOUTHERNER.

The committee appointed by the Fulton (Mo.) Fair Association to invite the Hon. Jeff. Davis to address them on the 8th of September, have received the following reply:

"Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 28.—Hon. I W. Boulware, A. W. Harris, John A. Flood, Committee: Your telegraph received. Hope to be with you, health permitting." A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican at Fulton says: "Our city is alive with enthusiasm, and arrangements to receive Mr. Davis have already commenced, and the people will give him a reception that will remove all doubts as to the esteem that he is held in the Northern latitude. No Winnebagoism exists among the people of this section; and it can be easily asserted that Mr. Davis has more friends in the kingdom than any other county in the United States, according to its population. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people will be on the Fair grounds to hear him speak. In fact everybody from the adjoining counties is expected to be there. Arrangements will be made with the Chicago and Alton Railroad to run extra trains both north and south, and will give all an opportunity to listen to this distinguished gentleman. Among others who have been invited to attend are Gov. Hardin, the Hon. James S. Rollins, Senators Bogy, and Cockerell, and the Hon. George G. Vest. They are expected to be present.

ERRETT'S GREAT BLUNDER.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, Republican.]

In reviewing Major Errett's address on Wednesday, we omitted to notice that in quoting the platform of the Lancaster Convention he dropped the resolution acknowledging that shocking abuses had crept into municipal governments, and promising the influence of the party toward remedying them. This was the only commendable or honest resolve of the whole batch. But following up his policy of neither admitting nor rectifying errors Mr. Errett while ostensibly producing the platform as an entirety, dropped this portion. The Post makes a fair point by picking him up and assuming that the omission was intentional. But it was a poor artifice. People do not care to be tricked, and an evasive address to them at a crisis like this, does more harm than good.

"HATTER TO THE PRESIDENT."

GRANT ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

Henry Melton, the celebrated London hatter, has this sign over his door: "Henry Melton, by appointment, hatter to his excellency the President of the United States." And here are his credentials: "Mr. Henry Melton, 194 Regent street, London, Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the hat which you were kind enough to send me. It fits perfectly, and the workmanship is much admired. Accept my thanks for your kind consideration. Respectfully yours, U. S. Grant, Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1874."

The Grand July of Washington county, Georgia, before whom the alleged insurrectionists have been on trial, presented a report on Friday, recommending a discharge of the remaining prisoners and commending the Judge and Counsel for the faithful performance of their duty. Judge Johnson then addressed the Grand Jury and citizens, advising the latter to acquiesce in the decision of the jury, and commending the people for the conservative and law abiding course they had pursued. All the prisoners not indicted, were discharged, and the court adjourned until the regular term.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

Pity the children of the poor,
Who've never plucked the daisies,
Who've never watched the skylight soar,
Or heard it singing praises;
Who've never trod the fresh green sward,
Or rambled by the river—
They need a holiday, ye rich,
And Heaven rewards the giver!

Pity the little pattering feet
That swarm in fetid alleys,
And grimy hands that might be sweet
'Mid cowslips of the valleys!
Pale lips that may grow rosy red
Where fresh free breezes quiver—
Provide a holiday, ye rich,
And Heaven reward the giver!

Pity the little bright blue eyes
That never saw the ocean,
Or gazed with innocent surprise
At wild waves in commotion.
Send—send them forth one happy day
To hill or sea or river;
'Tis great to them, but small to you,
And Heaven reward the giver!

From healthful joy comes wholesome thought
And sense of nature's beauty,
And mid instruction, wisdom-fraught,
Of pity and of duty;
All withered in the noisome slums!
Deliver them, deliver!
'Twill cost you little, oh, ye rich,
And God reward the giver!

CHARLES MACKAY.

BACK TO SCHOOL.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The long vacation is nearing its close. In a few weeks, at the farthest, the young scholars will be compelled to abandon the delights of holiday life, and renew their struggles with the tasks which are to prepare them for the sterner battle of life which awaits them. Poor children! We fear that many of their pleasures have been spoiled by the remorseless rains of August, but for these sorrows there is at least consolation in the promise of bright skies for September. We have lived long under the rule of Aquarius, but the bright sun has returned from his banishment, and the beauties of autumn will, let us hope, make amends for the disappointments of summer. Perhaps, after all, a wet day in summer is not, except on special occasions, so serious a grief to children as we imagine. A lost picnic, a ruined croquet party, or the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, may, indeed, bring a few tears to eyes generally ruled by laughter only, but the sadness is as brief as an April shower, and when the cloud has passed over, it is remembered no more. What a pity it is that experience of the world, its hardships, its meannesses and its disappointments, should have power to crush that elasticity of spirit which enables children to look with such confidence toward the future, and to discern a bright side to every misfortune! Men hug their disappointments to themselves, and strive to put on an aspect of stoical indifference, which they call philosophy. They are ashamed to give their sorrow vent, and so permit it to gnaw their hearts and thus keep alive the remembrance of the evil. This is true of great as well as of little things. They pride themselves rather upon their ability to bear pain than their ability to forget it. The child in his forgetfulness is wiser than a man in his sufferance. "Rain again," mutters the man with a deep but ill-defined feeling of personal injury; "will the weather never be fine?" "It is raining to-day," says the child with a tear in his eye, "but it is sure to be fine weather to-morrow, and then what fun there is in store for me!" and the sigh for the lost hope of to-day is succeeded by the smile which betokens bright anticipations for the future.

There would not be such happiness for the children if the sun was always unobserved. Occasional rains but enhance the delights of the sunshine. The shouts of laughter by the seaside would be less hearty, the ramble in the woods less precious, and the game of base ball less enthralling, if the full measure of such joys could be obtained every day and all the year long. Play would become irksome, and leisure a curse, if there was no work to be done; and when the tints of autumn clothe our hills in their richest vesture, the boys will be ready to lay down their fishing rods for their books and to exchange the liberty of the country for the discipline of the schools. They may perhaps feel a momentary pang at seeing the long columns of school advertisements which are beginning to appear in the daily newspapers, but the future, as well as the present, is theirs, and far away on the school horizon lies the glorious vision of the Christmas holidays. From Christmas it is but a step to Easter, and Easter is but the harbinger of midsummer, when all the pleasure of the long vacation will return to be enjoyed with great zest, like sunshine after rain.

EARLY USES OF THE UMBRELLA.

Says St. Nicholas: "Umbrellas such a necessary convenience in our day, were, even in the beginning of the present century, but little used in England, or, indeed, in any part of Europe, unless by invalids or very fine ladies. And they did not carry an umbrella in the street as we do; but one was kept hanging in the hall of stylish mansions, and held by servants over visitors as they passed to and from their carriages. It was deemed very effeminate for a man or boy to shirk a wetting; and so it was no wonder that an old soldier like Lord Cornwallis should have had his ire arouse by the offer of an umbrella. He had been dining with a friend, and, when about to enter his carriage to return home, stopped a few moments to converse with his host. As it was raining in torrents, a servant in attendance attempted to use the house umbrella over his lordship's head, but the old soldier exclaimed, wrathfully: "Take that thing away! Do you suppose I am a sugar-doll, to melt in a shower? or do you take me for a woman, who is afraid of her fine head-gear? I have not been all these years fighting my country's battles, to be frightened now at cold water. A shower of rain is no worse than powder and ball, and I never shirked them." Then, baring his head to the pelting rain, the nobleman walked deliberately to his carriage. The gallant old duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo and so many other battles, had the same opinion of umbrellas. During the Spanish war, in an action near Bayonne, in 1813, the grenadiers, under Col. Tynglin, occupied an unfinished redoubt, near the high road. Lord Willington, mounted on his veteran charger, rode past the redoubt, scanning with critical eye the disposition of the troops, and evidently as unmindful of the heavy rain that was pelting him over the head and shoulders as he was of powder and ball when facing an enemy whom he always meant, and rarely failed, to subdue. You may imagine, then the indignation of the sturdy old chieftain at seeing the officers of a certain regiment protecting themselves, even under fire from the torrents of rain, by huddling together under umbrellas. This was more than the equinamity of the "Iron Duke" could endure, and he instantly, after reaching his quarters, dispatched Lord Hill with the message: "Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas by his soldiers, and especially under fire, nor can he permit gentleman's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army."

THE PRINCE OF PEDLARS.

[St. Louis Republican.]

The following is a literal repetition of the address of a man who is selling some cough mixture up in the Eleventh Ward: "Good morning, madam. Excuse me, but I must show you something that you would not miss for a good deal! It's in that box (showing a small tin box.) In that box, madam, is life and health! It is simple but potent, cures colds, cures everything! You're a female woman, madam, and female women have sicknesses. Know all about it. Been married twice myself! Never sick? That's it! That's just it! You don't want to be sick! This compound will prevent it. In that box is wigor! Can't afford to buy such things? That's it! That's the story everywhere! Now look at me. I'm worth $100,000 to day! But I've got $15,000 worth of this stuff on my hands, and I can't trust agents. All thieves. Sez I to ma, sez I, 'I'll just put it on the market myself, I will.' An' I'm doing it! Some folks can't buy such things. Some can. Some can save; some can't. Costs me $40 a week to live; can't help it. Rented a big house for $50 a month near here, but my wife wouldn't come, because she's got all her teeth out and the new ones not in yet! She's in Peori, Ill. She's coming, though. And, as I just remarked, madam, you're a female woman, and female women have sicknesses. You must have this medicine! It's good for colds! There's wigor in it! Don't want it? Strange! It's life; it's health! Ah, well! I'll call again. Good morning.

BOSTON INTEGRITY.

Boston boasts that this story shows what any of her citizens would do. It's a specimen, that's all:

The late Samuel Brown, Esq., a merchant of this city, President of the Union Bank, and the owner of "Brown's" wharf and of a large amount of real estate now the property of the Boston Gas-Light Company, is still remembered by our older citizens. When the elder Quincy was Mayor, with his wonderful sagacity he saw the necessity of moving the Almshouse and the House of Correction (then on Leverett street) to South Boston. Mr. Brown owned a very large vacant estate where the buildings now stand, and Mr. Quincy called upon him and stated his purpose to induce the City Government to remove the institutions to South Boston, and asked the price of the estate referred to. The reply was $30,000. Mr. Quincy said that would do, and asked 30 day's refusal and a bond of it, in order to endeavor to persuade the City Council to agree to the measure. Mr. Brown replied that he should give no bond, as his word was his bond always. The Mayor took his word, and in twenty-eight days had obtained the proper authority and again waited on Mr. Brown, saying that he had come to complete the sale of that land.

"What land?" said Mr. Brown.

"Why, the South Boston land we spoke off," said the Mayor.

"At what price, sir?" asked the former.

"Thirty thousand dollars," replied the latter, "the price agreed upon."

"Did I say that amount, sir?"

"You did."

"Have you any writing to that effect?"

"No. sir, none."

"Well," said Mr. Brown, "since you were here I have been offered $60,000 cash for it, and can you expect me to sell it for $30,000 to the city?"

"I do," replied Mr. Quincy, "because you agreed to."

"Have you any proof of that?"

"Yes I am the witness;"

"But, you being an interested party, can't be a witness. Have you any other witness or proof, and do you ask me to refuse $60,000 for the land and sell it to the city for $30,000?"

"I do."

"You have no bond for it, have you, Mr. Quincy?

"None, sir, whatever," replied the Mayor, stretching himself up with great dignity—"none whatever but your word, and that you said was your bond."

"And," replied Mr. Brown, stretching himself up with equal dignity, "so it is. My word is my bond, and for $30,000 the land is yours."

And it was. The buildings were erected upon that estate, and there they stand, a monument to Mr. Samuel Brown's mercantile integrity.

To-day that land is worth millions of dollars to this city. Can any person but feel proud of this instance of sterling integrity? In those times $30,000 was a fortune, but the world could not bid high enough to bribe Samuel Brown to a mean action.

"CROOKED" BRANDY IN PARIS.

A pair of precious scamps in Paris have devised a most ingenious plan for swindling would-be violators of the customs laws. They were in the habit of going around among tavern-keepers and others with samples of untaxed brandy which they would offer confidentially at a low figure. When they made a sale they would bring with great secrecy a fifty-quart cask to the purchaser, telling him at the same time to tap it whenever he pleased to see that the brandy was up to the sample. This the latter would do, and would make a number of gimlet holes, through all of which the genuine article trickled forth. The brandy would then be sent to be bottled. All would go well for the first few gallons, and then the run of brandy would cease. On shaking the cask a sound would be heard of gurgling liquid, but nothing would come through the bunghole. After much trial and tribulation the secret was discovered. In the fifty litre cask a smaller one, holding forty-eight litres, was suspended, full of water. Only as much brandy had been provided as would fill the space between the barrels.

A DAY OF SUMMER BEAUTY.

Out in the golden summer air,
Amid the purple heather,
A woman sat with drooping head,
And hands close knit together;
Never a bitter word she said,
Though all her life looked cold and dead—
Cold in the glowing haze that lay
Over the fair green earth that day,
That day of summer beauty.

Far, far away where leafy woods
Touched the sky, cloud-riven,
A thousand birds rang out life's bliss
In jubilee to heaven;
How could the poor old withered throat
Carol echoes to each soft note?
Every soul must pay life's cost—
Her deepest silence praised God most,
That day of summer beauty.

Too dulled her soul, too worn, to feel
Summer delight acutely;
While earth was praising God aloud
Her patience praised Him mutely.
Her narrow life of thought and care—
Not life to live, but life to bear,
Contented that her soul was sad,
While all God's soulless things were glad,
That day of summer beauty.

And where she stayed, a dusty speck
In gorse and heather glory—
A weary spirit watched and read
The pathos of her story;
A spirit doubt-opprest and worn,
Hath found another more forlorn,
That trustful stayed nor sought to guess
Life's meanings—which are fathomless,
Through all the summer beauty.

C. Brooke, in Good Words.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Evening Chronicle relates this incident: About two months ago a young lawyer of this city and his newly-acquired wife were returning from a visit to the bay. Wearied a trifle with constant billing and cooing, the young husband made some feeble excuse or other and slipped off to the smoking car to burn a cigar and think with a sigh of the departed bachelor days when he could spit out of the window over his boot toes, with none to say, "Oh, please, Steve, dear, don't."

The bride, with rather an injured expression, was sitting in her palace car, musing on the waning ardor of her Stephen, when she suddenly discovered that she was the centre of attraction to the whole car. Two rough-looking men were standing in the aisle, gazing at her closely, and then referring to a paper which one held in his hands. Before the astonished and indignant lady could collect her thoughts, one of the men took the vacant seat beside her, and with a knowing wink observed:

"A good get-up, Nancy, but it won't do. You're copped dead to rights this time, honey."

"Sir!" gasped the frightened lady, shrinking back into the furthest corner.

"By the big stick," said the man admiringly, "Nance, you'd ought to a gone on the stage. I never see anything better done. But it won't do. You've got to come back with us, Nance, an' you stand a mighty good chance of goin' over the bay for five at shortest."

"Sir, what do you mean?" demanded Mrs.——, thoroughly alarmed and starting to her feet. "Will no gentleman protect me from the insults of this fellow?"

Half a dozen gentlemen sprang forward at this appeal.

"Gentlemen," said the man, "just 'tend to your own business and I'll tend to mine. I've been hunting this bird for two months and more, an' I've got her at last. She puts on a good deal of style, but if you've ever heard of Nance Brown, one of the 'cutest thieves on the coast, here she is. I'd have taken her quietly, but if she wants to make a row, its her own business. I'm Detective——, and here's my warrant."

"Oh, this is intolerable," cried the poor lady, bursting into tears of indignation and shame. "Gentlemen, my husband, Mr.——, is on the train. Go find him, for heaven's sake!"

There presently appeared about the wildest-looking lawyer outside of Stockton. The detectives grinned at the vehement explanations of the husband, and the other officer warned him to be quiet or he would arrest him for interfering. Fortunately there were several Virginians on the train, and they at once indentified the lawyer as a respectable citizen, though, the marriage being recent, they had not known the lady.

The detectives were profuse in their apologies, and got out of the car in double-quick order, looking more sheepish than any thief-takers have a right to look, and swearing that it was the strongest resemblance they had ever seen.

HOW JOE LOST HIS BET.

An old fellow named Joe Poole, very eccentric, and an incorrigible stutterer, was a constant hanger-on at the tavern in Waterford, Maine.

One day a traveler from a distant part of the State arrived at the tavern, and was met by an old acquaintance, a resident of the town. After some conversation on different topics the traveler was addressed as follows:

"By the way, Brown, look out for old Joe Poole to-night. You will know him quick enough by his stuttering. He will be sure to come around and offer to bet that you've not got a whole shirt to your back. If you take him up, you will surely lose by a trick he's got. He invariably offers to lay this wager, and always wins.

"Very well," said the traveler, "I will not let him get ahead of me. Much obliged for the caution."

The evening arrived, and a large crowd was collected in the bar-room. Our friends were there, and old Joe Poole was present, and in his element.

"I tell you wh-what. You are nicely dressed, but I'll bet you ten you haven't got a whole sh-shirt to your back."

"I'll take the bet," said the stranger. "Put the money in the landlord's hands."

This being done, the traveler pulled off his coat, and was about following suit with his vest, when old Joe cried out:

"Ho-ho-hold on! You've lost. Ha-half your shirt is in fr-front, and the other half is on your ba-back."

There was a roar of laughter, but the new-comer did not mind it, but pulled off his vest, too, and quietly turning his back to Joe, displayed to his astonished gaze a shirt neatly folded and placed underneath his suspenders.

Of course the laugh was turned upon Poole, who acknowledged that he had lost the wager. He never offered to bet again.

SHOT THE CLOCK.

[Washington Capital.]

Col. B., of Chicago—a right good fellow, by the way—instigated by the shooting-matches so much in vogue, came from dinner at the Langham one evening, with some English friends, into whose incredulous ears he had been stuffing some rather tall stories of sharp practice with pistol and rifle in our free land. The discussion, stimulated by the wine and brandy, waxed warm as the company entered the hall. "I am not much of a shot," cried Col. B., "But I'll wager £10 to £50 I can hit the center of that clock at the first shot with my revolver." The bet was taken, the navy revolver in Col. B.'s room sent for, and, sure enough, the one shot aimed at the face of the huge clock in the hall brought down the hands and very nearly the whole clock with it. Of course the unexpected explosion, followed or rather accompanied with a crash, created the wildest excitement. The rooms were emptied of their living contents into the hall, while from the street hurried crowds, among whom the rumor spread that all the Americans in the Langham were butchering each other with revolvers. The Colonel was promptly paid his £50, and as promptly paid for the repair of the clock. Now, in any other civilized country known to the undersigned, this gentleman, so ready with his pistol, would have been arrested and punished. Not so here. The proprietor of the Langham kept the shattered dial on exhibition, and the marksman was generally spoken of as a right good fellow and remarkably clever with the revolver.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A writer in Blackwood's says: The subject of female education has brought out with special force of acclamation the superiority of the present day over the past in the thoroughness of instruction imparted. The slipshod teaching of girls in former days, its miserable pretense and hollowness, is an inexhaustible theme, and, indeed, there is not much to be said for it. Compare the school books of the past with any paper on teaching addressed to the young woman of the present; compare what they are expected to know, the subjects they are to be interested in, the intricacies of grammar and construction, which are to be at their finger ends, with the ignorance of accidental picking up of knowledge which was once the woman's main chance of acquirement, and our expectations are not unreasonably raised. The pupils of the new school ought to be more companionable than their predecessors. They ought to talk better, more correctly, more elegantly, and as their subjects of interest become more profound, as science and art open their stores to them, their vocabulary should meet the need at once more accurate, more copious, more felicitous. We put it to our world of readers—is it so? Do our young ladies talk better than their mothers? Do they express their meaning with greater nicety? Nay, do they speak better grammar? Moreover, is this an aim? Are they taught to do this by their sex, who profess to portray the girlhood of our day? It is not an understood thing that three or four epithets are to do duty for all the definition the female mind has need of, and that solecism which would have shocked the ears of earlier generation pass unreproved.

WILL OF JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press, August 27.]

The will of John C. Breckenridge was presented for probate yesterday and filed. The usual order was issued for a hearing on the 23d of September. The following is the first part of the will:

"I, John C. Breckenride, of the city of Lexington, and State of Kentucky, being of disposing mind, do make this my last will and testament:

"First—After the payment of my debts, which are few and small, and the expense of a modest funeral, I direct that my wife, Mary C. Breckenridge, shall receive out of the proceeds of my estate $10,000, which is not to be charged as part of her distributable portion of my estate; and in like manner my daughter is to receive $3,000; but this sum is given for convenience as an advancement, and is to be charged as a part of her distributable portion. These sums are to be paid as soon as may be without a sacrifice of property.

"Second—I leave to my wife all the household and kitchen furniture, except the furniture in the room of my daughter Frances, which is to be hers absolutely, and neither of them is to be charged in respect of these items.

"Third—Those articles, whose value lies chiefly in the associations connected with them, as family pieces, pictures, military relics and the like, I leave with my wife for distribution between herself and the children, and this I trust entirely to her discretion and affection."

The remainder of the will distributes the remainder of the property equally between his wife and his children. His wife, James B. Beck and John R. Viley are appointed executors.

LATE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The dresses of ladies will in future, in accordance with the latest Parisian fashions, be not only wonderfully but fearfully made. The Paris correspondent of the Warehouseman and Draper's Journal strikes the note of warning as to what we are shortly to expect. Designs, it is stated, are "not only floral and geometric in their tendency, but zoological." Exquisite brocades are sprinkled profusely with lions, tigers, and panthers, "mediæval-looking beasts" "that are by no means life-like in their proportions of coloring, and far more nearly allied to the fabulous creatures in store that decorate a Gothic cathedral than the savage denizens of a modern menagerie." Artists, it seems, have also gone to museums and borrowed old heraldic devices with which to ornament the robes of ladies who value their personal appearance. Unicorns, winged bulls, and birds are used profusely. Oriental writing, the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, Persian arabesques, and Chinese and Japanese signs, are artistically converted into patterns. One design is mentioned as being "peculiarly pretty;" it is a scrawl studded here and there with keys some three inches long. There are at least thirty sorts of keys of different epochs, capitally rendered. Of all the pleasing novelties, however, which are being introduced there are none to equal a design in which "various insects are introduced."

An old German proverb tells us that war leaves a country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves.

ANGELUS.

Softly drops the crimson sun;
Softly down from overhead,
Drop the bell notes one by one,
Melting in the melting red,
Call to angel ears unsleeping:
"Day is done; the night is dread;
Take the world in care and keeping.

"Set the white-robed sentries close,
Wrap our want and weariness
In the surety of repose:
Let the shining Presences,
Bearing fragrance on their wings,
Stand about our beds to bless,
Fright away all evil things.

"Rays of Him whose shadow pours
Through dark lives a brimming glory,
Float o'er lonesome woods and moors!
Float above the billows hoary!
Shine through night and storm and sin,
Tangled fate and bitter story,
Guide the lost and wandering in."

Now the last red ray is gone,
Now the twilight shadows hie;
Still the bell-notes, one by one,
Drop and spread and seek the sky,
Praying, as with human lip:
"Angels, hearken! Night is nigh!
Take us to thy guardianship."

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

CHANGING HIS NAME.

The Brunswicker relates the following:

The other day a young African asked us if it was "agin de law" to chang his name. We replied that if he had a good name he had better keep it, as a good name was one thing to be desired in this world.

"I'se got a putty fa'r name," he said, "w'at I'se had eber sence de war, but it won't do for dis chile any moah."

"Why, what's the matter with it?" we asked.

"Well, you see, boss, dar's a fool nigger come hyar from Chillicoffee, an' he's buzzin' around wid my name, an' no two niggers can circumgate in the same town unless one or de uder ob 'em hab a different procognem."

"Perhaps you can prevail on him to adopt another name?"

"No, sah; I offered him foah bits an' a rahzor to call hisself somethin' else 'sides Geowge Washin'ton Jones, but the yaller fool won't do it."

"Yellow, is he?"

"Yes, sah; an' dat's what makes me so injurious about it. He says de Joneses was de fustest families of Firginny, an' dat he's condescended in a direct line from dem, an' consequently darfoah walues de name moah exceedinly dan udderwise."

"So you propose to off with the old name and on with the new?"

"Somethin' like dat, I s'pose, boss. An' I wants to ax you de favor to sejest some disappropriate name dat'll do for a cullud pusson ob standing. I don't soshate wid de common, low-class niggers, an' I wants a name out o' dere uncomprehension—wat dey can't steal, you know."

"How'll Benedict Arnold do?"

"De Arnold am tonish, for suah, but dar's too many Benny's an' Dicks around. Try anudder one, boss."

"Well, Algernon Sartoris, how's that?"

"Dat's superlagant! Algerneyman Sartoris Arnold—dat'll do for some ob de name. Please reach for anudder one, sah."

"Why, that's name enough. How much do you want, for goodness sake?"

"Boss, you must 'member dat I'se deekin in the Church, and 'prietor ob a house an' lot."

"Oh, yes; well let's see; Bill Allen?"

"Dat's too common."

"Abraham Lincoln?"

"Too ordinary, sah. Get up higher."

"Phil Sheridan?"

"Higher yet, sah, if you please."

"William Tecumseh Sher——"

"Stop, sah; dat's nuff; needn't feel no further. Wilyum Cherkumsey; that sounds like old Kaintuck; Wilyum Cherkumsey Algerneyman Sartoris Arnold. Yes, sah, dat'll do; no low-class nigger can get inside o' dat. You'se de solm witness, boss, dat dat's my name from hence fo'th on to all precedin' time. I'se obliged to you, sah."

As he walked majestically away, repeating the name over to himself, he was the proudest nigger in Brunswick. And yet Shakespeare says there's nothing in a name.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S RELIGIOUS SERVICES—TWO NOVEL SCENES IN CHURCH.

[Cooperative News.]

Mr. Randolph was a great Bible reader, and was deeply concerned with religious subjects. He employed an excellent and eloquent man, Mr. Abner Clopton, to preach every Sunday to his negroes in a large chapel he had erected on his plantation. When at home he invariably attended these services, taking his seat by the preacher on the open platform, from which the preacher conducted the services. On many occasions while kneeling beside the preacher, who was prone to be carried away by the fervor of prayer, Randolph would slap him on the back and call out loudly, "Clopton, that won't do; that's not sound doctrine. Clopton, take that back," and if Clopton remonstrated, Randolph, though keeping himself on his knees, was ready at once for an argument to maintain his point. No one but Mr. Clopton, who knew the eccentricity and honest motives of the man, could have borne with these irreverent interruptions while in the midst of prayer; but Mr. Clopton, when he found Randolph determined to argue the point, either gracefully yielded or proposed to note the point and argue it at the dwelling house. To visitors at the chapel—and they were many—these scenes were exceedingly curious, and sometimes absurdly ludicrous. But that was Mr. Randolph's way.

It is said that on one cold Sunday in this chapel on Mr. Randolph's plantation, while giving out the hymn in the old-fashioned way, two lines at a time, and it was being lustily sung by the negroes, Mr. Clopton, the preacher, observed a negro man put his foot, upon which was a new brogan, on the hot stove. Turning toward him, he said in his measured voice, "You rascal you, you'll burn your shoes." As this was a rhyme of the exact meter of the hymn, the negroes all sung it in their loudest tones. Smiling at the error, the preacher attempted mildly to explain by saying, "My colored friends indeed you are wrong; I didn't intend that for the song," there it was in again, another rhyme in good measure, so the negroes sung that too in pious fervor. Turning to his congregation, the preacher said somewhat sharply, "I hope you will not sing again until I have had time to explain;" but this only aroused the negroes, who sang the last words with increased vigor.

Mr. Clopton feeling that his tongue seemed to be turned to rhyme, abandoned all efforts at explanation and went on with his services.

THREE YOUNG GIRLS FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES.

SHOHOLA, Pa., August 30.—Yesterday afternoon three young women, residing near the Big Brink Pond, in Shohola township, started to go berrying. They were obliged to cross the pond to reach the woods. Before entering the boat they saw something in the distance swimming in the water. Thinking it was a dog, they paid no further attention to it, but started on their way across the pond, which is about two miles wide. After rowing for several hundred yards, the girl who was piloting the boat saw that what they first thought to be a dog swimming in the water was a buck, which was coming directly toward them. Having a clumsy pair of oars, it was some time before the boat could be turned, and then the deer had reached to within a few yards of them. The girls became greatly terrified, for the deer was fast gaining upon them, and from the way it snorted and plunged, they were satisfied it meant mischief. While the one rowed with all her might the other two paddled, thus somewhat increasing their speed; but the deer was slowly gaining on them, and knowing they could not reach the shore before being overtaken, they ceased rowing to prepare for the inevitable battle. When the deer, snorting and plunging, had reached to within a few feet of the boat, it stopped for a moment. Then it made a sudden plunge, and as its head struck the side of the boat the brave girls brought down their raised paddles upon it with such force as to drive it under water. The girls again raised their only weapons, and as the head rose to the surface they again brought their paddles to bear upon it with the same result.

When the deer again raised from the water it seemed to realize that this was to be the death struggle, and its eyes gleamed like balls of fire. It made a lunge, and threw its fore feet over the side of the boat, near the oar locks. This nearly capsized the clumsy craft, and threw Maggie Jordan, the oldest of the three, into the water; but as she fell she caught the edge of the boat, and was hauled in by one of her companions. Then the heroine at the oars, as she felt the animal's breath in her face, raised a paddle and struck for her life, and as the blow fell across the deer's head the blood started from its nostrils, and it sank back helpless and seemingly dead, but really only stunned. The girls then started for the shore, leaving the deer struggling between life and death in the water.

Reaching the shore, one of the girls ran to a small log cabin, an eighth of a mile distant, in which lived a family by the name of Berger, and told what had occurred. Mr. Berger seized his rifle and went to the pond, where he found the wounded deer yet struggling in the water, a few rods from the shore. He rowed out to it, and seizing it by the antlers, cut its throat, and then towed the body to the shore. The deer was the largest ever killed in the neighborhood, weighing 227 pounds.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

The trial of William Westervelt, charged with being implicated with Joseph Douglass and William Mosher in the abduction of little Charley Ross on the afternoon of July 1, 1874, is still going on in the Philadelphia courts, the proceedings of which a re given very fully in the newspapers of that city. The Philadelphia Press of Friday contains the following editorial remarks in regard to the evidence so far elicited:

"Every one who has read the evidence thus far adduced in the trial of the man Westervelt for complicity in the abduction of Charley Ross will have views or doubts of his own in all probability as well founded as any we may entertain. The defendant's own confession does not admit any positive knowledge on his part of the guilt of the men. Mosher and Douglass, and as he is now on trial it would be in violation of the rules which ought to govern a public journal to pronounce a positive judgment one way or another as to the merits of the case. For those who do not care to read at length the statement made by Westervelt last April in the Mayor's Office and whose reading constituted the principal feature in yesterday's trial, we will say that, without corroborative evidence, its details are certainly not reliable. It creates the impression that the defendant either knew more than he was willing to tell or that what he told was in part invented. His failure to inform Superintendent Walling of his interviews with the abductors in New York, from August to December of last year, while pretending to be willing to assist in their capture, is a circumstance not easily explicable on any theory not even that of his desire to shield the criminals, for then there appears to be no good reason why he should have pretended to a knowledge of their guilt and the ability to secure their arrest. We think the public will be wise not to indulge any sanguine hope of the whereabouts of the unfortunate child being brought to light by this trial, even if Westervelt is convicted. It is difficult to believe that the child would not already have been given up or abondoned if it could be got at through the defendent in the trial now going on."

POOR GRIMWOOD'S MOTHER.

An Aurora correspondent of the Chicago Post, writing under the date of the 25th ult., has the following: "I was at Yorkville last night, and comfortably seated in the pleasant sanctum of the News when the proof of the last sad tribute to Newton S. Grimwood was handed in. Mrs. Springer corrected it with tears in her eyes. He had been foreman in that office less than two years ago, and I recollect his bright, boyish face as I had seen it on the occasion of a visit at that time. It may interest your readers to know how his mother first learned of her boy's fate. She is in very frail health, and the loss of the balloon as well as his ascension in it was kept carefully from her; she had been engaged in writing a letter to him, asking him to come home and celebrate her birthday, and telling him how much she missed his gentle, helpful ways, and none of the family had the courage to tell her, and they even made a pretense of posting the letter. It fell on the oldest daughter to break the sad news to her. She asked her to go with her into a room alone as she had something to show her in a paper. The mother went without a misgiving. It seems as if no foreboding assailed her, and she took the paper with an untrembling hand, adjusted her glasses and read the line that was pointed out to her in the evening paper.

"SAD FATE OF NEWTON S. GRIMWOOD."

There was darkness for a space—a few hours of uncontrolled and unconrollable anguish, and then as by the vision of a cross it was revealed to her that her that her boy was saved—not o the pains and penalties of this life, out to the fuller, greater existence with the redeemed of God—and to the mother as well as to the son the bitterness of death was past.

VARIETIES.

SINCE the Vendome Column in Paris has been restored it is as popular as ever as a place for suicides to throw themselves from.

IT is to the indefatigable Strakosch that the newspapers and their readers are indebted for news regarding Miss Genevieve Ward. Strakosch brings her out.

A WIDOW lady living near Goldridge, Randolph county, Ala., found a few days ago on her farm a nugget of gold weighing two and a half pounds and worth about $600.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S protest against the prize candy business in the cars is going the round of the entire press of the country, and may lead to an abatement of an intolerable nuisance.

A NEW fuel, composed of common native peat, saturated with crude or refuse petroleum, and coated with rosin, is hereafter to be used by the New York Fire Department, in the place of cannel coal.

A WOMAN living in Chester county, Pa., has a guinea-hen's egg fifty-nine years old. It was colored on Easter Sunday, 1816, and has the date and the name of its then owner scratched on it.

REED birds are said to be plenty along the Patapsco River, and at the head of Back River, in Maryland, but few have yet been shot this season. Partridges are more plenty there this year than they have been for a long time.

MOUNT HOLYOKE Seminary has supplied 115 wives for foreign missionaries, the last two graduating classes furnishing eighteen. They usually go abroad first as teachers, and are speedily married by the missionaries.

MR. RALSTON leaves a wife and several children of from nine to fourteen years of age. Mrs. Ralston is a niece and adopted daughter of Col. J. D. Fry, a prominent San Franciscoan, and she is a woman of rare beauty, accomplishments and character.

SHE was pretty, and as they nestled together on the beach the zephyrs coming from o'er the water chilled her for a moment, and she sneezed "cachee." Augustus caught the false teeth in his lap, and now the heartless wretch says his affections are all centered on home.

MRS. MARY BRODHEAD, wife of the late Rev. John Brodhead, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, died at her residence in South Newmarket, N. H., last Saturday, aged ninety-three years. She was the mother of twelve children, eight of whom survive her.

MISS ADA LUCK, of Carthage, O., won a cook-stove at the Cincinnati fair as "the best and most expeditious cook." In thirty minutes she cooked, and cooked well, potatoes, chicken, porter-house steak, tomatoes and corn, and made coffee, tea, pie and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, has issued a pastoral letter recommending all the churches of his diocese to hold a harvest-home festival, with full communion service, returning thanks for the blessings of a bountiful harvest in that State, and offering prayers in behalf of those who have been afflicted by locusts and floods.

MRS. MARY VAUGHAN, of Williamson County, Tenn., celebrated her hundredth birthday on the 27th. Her fifteen children, fourteen of whom are married, are all living. Over a hundred of her 450 living descendants were present. The family is not only large in numbers, but in size, few of the men being under six feet even down to the fourth generation.

THE reorganization of the Russian cavalry, just ordered by the Emperor Alexander, amounts to the permanent mobilization of some 50,000 horse. In accordance with this important measure, the greater part of the cavalry in European Russia will be always kept on a war footing, and stationed along railway lines, so as to be ready to act at a moment's notice.

THE banks of the Connecticut river are being protected in places where the current washes them away, by covering them with matting. The mats are woven about two feet thick, and sixty feet long by fifteen wide, of underbrush; and are towed into position, sunk so as to extend from above high water mark to below low water mark; and covered with stones and gravel.

AT Bristol, England, on August 19, before the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M. P., and other magistrates, a young man named William Vines, employed at Dye Works, near Watton-under-Edge, was charged with indecently assaulting Lavinia Rhodes, aged thirteen, while traveling on the Midland Railway. The prisoner was given into custody at the next station. He was committed to prison for two months with hard labor.

ANOTHER account of a narrow escape of an aeronaut comes from Doncaster, England. He ascended just before a terrific storm broke over the district, and was carried into the storm cloud. He could not rise above it, and just as he opened the valve to decend the balloon was struck by lighting, a rent thirteen feet from the bottom being made. He fell from a considerable height into a park, where he lay insensible for nearly an hour. He was afterwards found to be injured, but not seriously.

THIS good little boy was sitting on the front steps whittling at his sister's embroidery frames and muttering to himself, "This ain't no good world to live in unless a feller is his father's and mother's only orphan boy. What makes me so mad is to have my sister go and take all my ripe peaches to give to that big loafer of a sweetheart of hers that comes 'round here seven nights in a week to git a square meal, and makes out as if he wanted to talk politics with the old man. I wish they'd marry and go to Texas, I do!" and then he threw the remnants of the frames in the street and seemed lighter hearted.

Weekly Post.

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Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
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Controller—WILLIAM B. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

ERIE CONVENTION.

LATEST.—We have held our Weekly back to the latest possible hour on Thursday evening for news from the Erie Convention. The platform embraces the Ohio resolutions on the finance, arraigns the State Ring and declares for Reform and Retrenchment. Following are the ballotings as late as received:

ERIE, Sept. 9, 1875.

The Ohio platform was unanimously adopted.

FIRST BALLOT.

The following is the result of the first ballot:

Barr	48	Bigler	20
Noyes	31	North	20
Fox	26	Pershing	13

THE news from California grows better every day. It is well for the Radical leaders that it did not all come at once. Even when it comes in diurnal sections it takes their breath away.

IT is the old story of the abduction of Proserpina. The Ring Pluto stole the municipal-extravagance plank of the Lancaster platform and carried it off to Hades to serve as kindling wood. Errett is now organizing a torch light procession to go in search of it at midday. But we are afraid he will not find it.

IT is proposed to hold the next Democratic National Convention at Long Branch. The only argument in favor of the proposition would be to disinfect the place of Grantism and Third Termism. But it don't matter where it is held on that account. It will dissipate and drive these miasmas out of the whole country.

HENRY BLANDY, Esq., the well known manufacturer, who was formerly a Republican, but who is now most effectively stumping the State for Gov. Allen, proposes that when the election is over in Ohio, that the splendid army of stumpers in that State move bodily over into Pennsylvania and help to clean out the Ring. Mr. Blandy's suggestion is a good one.

HERE is an epitaph on the Ring picked up at the door of the Lincoln Club Room. It will be used immediately after the November election:

Loved ones kind have tried to save thee,
Prayers and tears were all in vain;
Die then must, and gone forever
From this weary world of pain,
How the memory of the just
Will flush when you sleep in dust,
Gone to meet the California Ring.

ABOUT COMMON SCHOOLS.

Over in Ohio the Radicals finding that they were likely to be worsted by a discussion of the question of the finances, some weeks ago abandoned it and invented the false, malicious and absurd charge against the Democracy that they were opposed to the school system and in favor of a division of the funds among the different religious denominations.

But this will deceive no man unless he chooses to be deceived. It was the Democratic party that inaugurated and established the school system in Ohio, in the face of a bitter and relentless opposition, and to make sure that it would never be tampered with, the Constitutional Convention of twenty-five years ago, took particular pains to insert the following article in the Constitution:

ART. VI. The General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as, with the income arising from the School Trust Fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the School Fund of this State.

At the Democratic Covention which met in Columbus on the 17th of June last, the following resolution was adopted:

13. We favor the complete separation of church and State; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion; equal and exact justice to all religious societies; and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer without division among, or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

It would be impossible for a party to declare itself in language more explicit, and the resolution of the 17th of June was only a reiteration of the legislative course of the Democratic party for more than a quarter of a century. But the Radical leaders starting out on the assumption that a lie well stuck to would serve their purposes better than the truth, have since been elaborating it not only in all parts of the State of Ohio, but in other States.

But it so happens that the very men who are now assailing the Democratic party on the school question, are themselves the enemies of the institution. Judge Taft, one of the most blatant detractors of the Democracy, it is well known was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination, because while Judge of the Superior Court he had decided that the Bible should not be admitted to the public schools. Had a Democratic Judge rendered such a decision, Judge Taft and the whole lot of them in Ohio and everywhere else would have filled the land with their clamors about the common school system being in danger, and would have charged all manner of conspiracies in connection with the rendition of such a decision.

Among the most noisy of the newspapers on this subject is the Cincinnati Gazette, the recognized organ of the Radical party in Ohio. It fills column after column with its false and malignant scurrility. But unfortunately the Gazette has a very bad record on this subject. It is the only newspaper of prominence or influence in the State of Ohio, that is the declared enemy of the school system of the State. A short time prior to the opening of the present campaign, it used the following language in an editorial attack upon the common school system of the State:

This pretentious system, which assumes to train the children of the nation to be good citizens and capable governors, and thus to make sure the Republican State, has to confess that it does not touch the real necessity of the people, and that, when stripped to its reality, it rests upon the worse than pagan pretense that the teaching of the schools will make the rising generation virtuous and capable citizens.

It has taken them out of parental control during the years when habits of industry and bodily capacity to work must be formed, and now it throws them upon the parents at nearly an age when it emancipates them finally from the parental control, without any capacity for earning a living, and actually unfitted for it by their social life. Could there be a more effectual system for making criminals?

The system is in the Communistic line of giving the children of the poor the advantages that in the natural order only the children of the rich have. · · · When we come to our sober senses we can not but realize that we have been proceeding upon a theory which will not bear rational examination.

The case, as it appears by this official exhibit, is that we have a State school system based upon the principle that universal education is the only safety of the Republic. · · If public education be the only safety of the community, ours is in danger.

We submit whether any other newspaper in the country ever made a more malicious and unwarranted attack upon the common school system than this from the Cincinnati Gazette, which is now pretending that the Democracy are conspiring to overthrow the system? But these, however, are the real sentiments of the Gazette and the leaders of the party to which it belongs. They opposed the common school system when it was first established, and have steadily opposed it ever since by such vicious and malignant attacks as the above. Its only danger lies with the Radical leaders, who with the Cincinnati Gazette, proclaim than the children of the poor are not entitled to equal privileges with the children of the rich in the matter of attaining an education, and that to make these privileges equal is to carry out the principles of Communism.

We do not recognize the fact that the school question enters into the political issues of the day, and the party that drags it in only meditates the destruction of the system, but now that the Radicals have forced it, we feel disposed to give them the benefit of their own record. A set of men like the Radical leaders who have corrupted every department of the government and overrun the whole land with official robbery, are not safe leaders in a campaign of bigotry.

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

It is generally conceded that this is peculiarly the era of crime and corruption, that has nothing resembling a parallel in American history. It set in with the advent of Radicalism into our political system fifteen years ago. The war with its long train of evils and distresses was followed by the general debasement of the currency and demoralization as manifested in the increase of murder, suicide, arson, robbery and the long catalogue of great and small crimes.

Defalcations and breaches of public and private trust are of every day occurrence, and along with gold and stock gambling has come wholesale plunder of the public Treasury, which taking its rise in Washington extended to the State capitals and from thence to all portions of the land. The robbery of the national Treasury by organized Rings has been supplemented in States and municipalities, until half the space of the average journal is taken in exposure of and comments on this form of corruption in the body politic.

After making due allowance for the increase of population since 1801, when the Democracy first attained power over Federalism,—the natural progenitor of present Radicalism—the proportion of crime to the thousand inhabitants is more than ten times as great as it was during the entire sixty years preceding the advent of Radicalism.

For this the leaders of the Radical party are directly responsible. The large mass of honest and upright Republican voters entrusted these leaders with power, on the most solemn pledges and promises that it would be properly exercised. But instead of redeeming their pledges, these leaders have so hedged themselves about with corruption, that a year or so ago they felt able to defy the public and scorned the protests of the very people whom they had deceived into giving them power. All intelligent men see and realize the public demoralization, and the terrible spread of crime of all kinds, which is the natural outgrowth of the corruption that has entrenched itself in the National, State and municipal governments, and they know it can only be reformed by striking down its authors. This they are going to do at the approaching election. It has become an absolute necessity and an imperative act of self-preservation.

ABSENTEEISM.

One of the very worst features of President Grant's Administration is the absenteeism not only of himself, but of all his Cabinet officers from the seat of government for something like one-third of the year. The expenditures for keeping up the government is extravagant to a degree, and the people who find it extremely difficult to pay their taxes, cannot understand why they should pay men enormous official salaries for idling away the time they owe the public from the first of June until the last of September.

Absenteeism has become the rule under Grant. From the adjournment of Congress in the Spring until its reassembling in December the Federal capital is, during the greater portion of the time, entirely deserted by the President and a majority of his Cabinet. As soon as warm weather fairly sets in the President betakes himself to Long Branch and returns at long intervals, and then for a few hours only, until cold weather drives him and other idle people back to their homes. His example is imitated by his Cabinet Ministers, who devolve upon subordinates the responsibilty of conducting their departments and go themselves either to seaside watering places, or amuse themselves and gaping crowds by junketing trips about the country. In the good old time, when honest men conducted the affairs of our Government, the President never left Washington except for a few days at a time, and then only when the most imperative duties called him elsewhere. Cabinet Ministers in those days were not authorized to appoint Acting Secretaries. If they were compelled to absent themselves for a day or two from their responsible posts, the President appointed a Secretary *ad interim*, who performed the duties of the office until the regular head of the department returned.

Now it is common for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior to be absent for weeks at a time, and an Assistant Secretary, or chief of a bureau, or a chief clerk, is designated by them to transact the most important business; and all this is done without any authority of law. A case in point: Secretary Delano is now and has been for a month past at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Assistant Secretary Cowen has been the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior. A week ago he went off, either on private business or for pleasure, and the Assistant Attorney-General for that department became Acting Secretary.

The evils of this system of doing things cannot be overestimated. Persons who have to visit the national capital during the Summer season for the purpose of transacting important business are compelled to lose both their time and expenses, and are then unable to attend to their affairs which must suffer in consequence. Even Senator Morton has been forced to speak out against the system. He recently went out of his way to go to Washington to attend to public business but was prevented from so doing by the heads of the Departments being absent. This is what he has to say about it:

"I have neglected my own private business and disregarded my personal convenience and endangered my bodily health in order to take part in the campaign in Ohio and Maine and thereby render what assistance I could to save the Republican party from defeat. These gentleman who hold high and responsible positions and draw larger salaries than myself, not only do not take any part in the campaign, but they consult their own pleasure and profit, neglecting their official duties, and thereby giving the people just cause to complain of the administration of the Government. The tide of public opinion is unquestionably running against the Republican party, and it is in no small degree owing to the scandal which this absenteeism has created."

It is perfectly natural that the people should grow restive under such a system of not attending to the public affairs by men who are paid enormous salaries for so doing. The taxpayer is not granted a four month's holiday, or even a four month's exemption from taxation, and he may justly complain when men who are paid enormous salaries for taking care of the public interests leave their posts, and put the administration of public affairs in the hands of clerks, or let them take care of themselves as best they may.

This system of absenteeism was unknown until the advent of Radicalism as exemplified by Grant and his surroundings. The whole aim of his Administration has been to do as little work as possible and get all the pay that can be lobbied out of Congress. His Administration has been in every sense mercenary, and the same spirit has overrun the whole country. He started out by accepting gifts of every character and from all sorts of people, giving them valuable offices in exchange, and capped the climax by personally lobbying the salary grab through Congress by means of which he secured $125,000 per annum in pay and allowances.

One would think that in view of the enormous pay received by the President and his Cabinet, that they could afford to remain at the capital and discharge the duties for which they are paid. But with the increase of their salaries the evils of absenteeism have increased, and will continue to increase until there is a change in the Administration. It is necessary for the people to begin the work of effecting a change in 1875, that it may be completed in 1876.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

When the Treasurer's Convention, which tried to rectify the financial blunders of the Lancaster platform, was in session it had a splendid opportunity to reiterate and endorse the following suppressed resolution from the Lancaster State platform:

Resolved. That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legistature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

This is the great and the sole local issue before the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, and it was carefully and intentionally ignored by Chairman Errett and the Ring, because they dare not discuss their own municipal record. But Tuesday's Convention passed by a most excellent opportunity to put itself on record in favor of municipal reform. We learn upon good authority that a small portion of the Convention were in favor of rectifying Mr. Errett's gross and intentional blunder or omission, and that a resolution was prepared for the purpose of being presented to the Convention.

But no sooner did the Ring find it out than they closed in upon the promoters and bullied them out of it, threatening overwhelming and inevitable defeat if the subject of municipal reform was broached in any shape or form. So then the Radical ticket in this county stands openly and unequivocally committed against municipal reform. Nor will the burdened taxpayers be slow to observe the fact. From the very moment the above resolution passed the Lancaster Convention, by some inexplicable mistake, the Ring organs have ignored it, and utterly refused to endorse it in any manner whatever. Here in this city where municipal extravagance has grown to be an overshadoving evil and one that seriously effects every tax payer, Mr. Errett, formery Chairman of the State Ring, assuming the position of Chairman of the local Ring, had the absolute hardihood to cut the resolution bodily out of the platform, and thus openly commit his party against municipal reform.

This attitude of the Ring is not to be mistaken. Declaring against municipal reform, through its Committee, and having the power to go into Tuesday's Convention and squelch all the delegates who were in favor of it, and preventing them from even offering a resolution in favor of municipal reform and economy, shows that the whole ticket along with the Ring managers are pledged to the perpetuation of a system that has quadrupled the debt and trebled the taxes in three years, and is still adding to these burdens daily. The people know their duty in the premises. The Ring must be overthrown. Neither evasion, silence nor suppression will save them.

MENDING A BLUNDER.

The Ring Convention that met on Tuesday to nominate a candidate for county Treasurer made a desperate effort to get into the popular current by adopting the following resolution as an amendment to the Lancaster platform:

Resolved, That we endorse the declaration of our State platform in favor of a national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country; and that we protest against any efforts at contraction, or attempts to force resumption at an arbitrary date as hindrances, to that growth of confidence which must precede a return to national prosperity. We, therefore, urge upon the next Congress the duty of repealing that section of the act of the last Congress which fixed a date for resumption, leaving to the unimpeded energies of the country, the task of working out its deliverence from the present depression.

The transparency of this resolution is amazing. They propose to endorse something that is not in the Lancaster platform, and something that the Ring organs have heretofore denounced as repudiation and a "rag baby." Of this afterthought—this thinly disguised trick of the party managers, the Dispatch says that it is "calculated to bring a broad grin to anybody who has been giving close attention to the humors of Pennsylvania politics," and that the resolution "is not worth a finger-snap as an expression of party sentiment, and it is scarcely worth more in any other light. The Convention was elected only for the purpose of nominating a Treasurer—for that, and that alone—not to blather about a topic which was totally foreign to the business in hand, and of which probably not a few of the delegates had but the haziest sort of a conception. If the party in Allegheny county is dissatisfied with the double-headed deliverance of the Lancaster Convention, as well it has reason to be, we fancy that the proper course to pursue would be to hold a special convention to express the true feeling of the party." Evidentally the Dispatch sees the danger of swapping horses while crossing the creek.

The Gazette, however, true to its policy of inconsistency, is wonderfully tickled over this new bantling and says that the resolution adopted was "identical with the views advocated by the Gazette on the monetary question. It favors the repeal of that part of the law passed last year which proposes resumption in 1879; and urges this repeal on the next Congress, thus leaving the currency question, as well as that of resumption, to be settled by the people, and the growth of business. It is a sensible and right resolution, the adoption of which will work good." And this, too, in the face of the fact that the same paper has been denouncing the Ohio Democratic platform, which makes exactly the same demand, as being in favor of repudiation and inflation.

The Commercial remains profoundly silent on the subject, in accordance with its well known tactics. If this new view of the question is to be urged by the Ring organs, they will have to do a vast amount of dirt eating within the next fifty-five days. More than two weeks ago we predicted that the Ring cry of "rag money" would be dropped, and the attempt would be made to interpret the Lancaster platform into an endorsement of greenback currency and the repeal of the Radical resumption act. But political principles gotten up on the adjustable style, so as to suit all the exigencies of a campaign,—in favor of forced resumption at the beginning and inflation at the close, are not likely to secure a very enthusiastic following.

MR. CALVIN C. SNIFFIN, Second Assistant Private Secretary of President Grant has been sniffin' abduction and murder, and had the whole police force of New York looking for his wife, who was lost on a Broadway coach. He handed his wife into a Fifth avenue stage Wednesday last, telling her to meet him at his brother's residence in Brooklyn that afternoon. Upon the lady's reaching the house it was found that the brother of her husband had left for Connecticut with his family the previous evening. Mrs. Sniffin then went to the residence of her husband's aunt in Brooklyn, supposing he would go there. When Mr. Sniffin found his brother was gone he thought his wife had returned to a relative in Harlem, where they had been previously stopping, and proceeded there immediately, but could not find her. He then visited other acquaintances and the hotels, but was unsuccessful in the search until the next day, when he found her with his aunt in Brooklyn. Mrs. Sniffin, in the meantime, having become frightened as to her husband's safety, called to her assistance several friends to search for him. This is very like the experience of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin, only a little more so. Hereafter they should steer clear of the wilderness of Fifth avenue and Broadway. At present the happy couple are sniffin' peace and security in Washington.

BECAUSE Democratic journals have been exposing the extravagance which characterizes the fitting up of the Executive Mansion and its adjuncts, the Philadelphia Press is moved to say:

Now this is ignorant and vulgar to an extent that is mortifying to our pride as Pennsylvanians, and damaging to the reputation of the journalism of the Commonwealth. The pettiness of spirit of this kind of warfare assumes an illiberality and meanness on the part of the people of the Commonwealth which is an insult to them. The people of Pennsylvania, who have built magnificent public buildings, grand bridges, splendid cities, princely charitable institutions, and who themselves have the finest farms and largest and most ample barns on all the Continent, expect and wish that the Executive head of this great Commonwealth should live in a manner somewhat commensurate with the dignity of his position as Governor of the most substantial State in the Union.

It is all right for the Governor's Mansion to be kept respectably, but it does not follow that to do so his stables shall be furnished with oiled walnut doors and things of that kind. The Governor's horses are probably not more fastidious than the laboring man or farmer who is content to hang pine or poplar doors in his dwelling house. If they are so fastidious, why not furnish them with spring mattresses in their stalls and marble mangers and porcelain feeding and drinking troughs. Some of the Roman emperors did things in that style, and is not Hartranft a roamin' around for another term of office?

THE Democratic pyramid for 1875 is as follows:

Connecticut	6	Kentucky	12
North Carolina	10	California	6
Total			34

The Republicans pyramid stands thus:

Rhode Island	4

We will add to this the five electoral of Vermont and the seven of Maine. Total sixteen. The result before we reach Pennsylvania and Ohio.

PROF. TAYLOR of the Agricultural Bureau takes his microscope and goes over to New Jersey to examine the cranberries. He had better take it and make out the Radical vote in California.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Hon. William Irwin, Democratic Governor-elect of California, is a journalist of eight years' experience.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH has discharged his double shotted gun at Delano for the fifth time. The Secretary is badly wounded.

"How's politics?" asked a politician of a newspaper man. "Well," was the reply, "politics and newspapers are somewhat alike just now. As the newsboy said, 'there's a good deal of news, but nothing to holler."—Boston Journal.

THE Democratic party has carried the California election by ample majorities. The Independent party is nowhere. This will be the report from all quarters for some time to come. Third parties cannot hope to flourish until after the Presidential election of 1876. Clear the decks!

"Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided," says the President; and then he goes and draws four thousand dollars a month for loafing away the summer at Long Branch. But don't blame Grant. The American tax-payer is the idiot who has brought this upon the country.—Courier-Journal.

IT having been charged against Mr. Buell, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Minnesota, that he is an oppressor of the poor in his dealings with them in money matters, the Register of Deeds of Houston County certifies that in twenty-three years Mr. Buell has never foreclosed a mortgage in Houston County, or purchased any real estate at a mortgage sale.

THE famous "Geghan law" simply gives the clergy of one sect opportunity to minister to the spiritual comfort of persons of their own faith in the penitentiaries and other reformatory institutions. A law almost identical in object and phraseology passed the Minnesota Legislature several years ago by nearly a unanimous vote, and thus far there are no complaint of its operation.

CARPET snakes have been introduced into Martinique to destroy more venomous reptiles, and the experiment has proved so satisfactory that the people want to know what is good for carpet-snakes.

WHEN Fred Grant went to Leavenworth, Kan., last week he stepped into a tonsorial palace to be shaved and was much entertained by the garrulous barber, who, ignorant of his customer's identity, dilated eloquently on the evils of Grantism.

AFTER Mr. O'Connor, a Radical stump speaker in Ohio, had left the State in the condition of snakes, Mr. Thos. L Young, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, began to show himself. On the 31st of August he was seen at Portsmouth, observing that a sombre-looking man with an earthquake in his pocket, was after him.

THE champion electioneering judge of the country is William M. Hancock, Republican, of Mississippi. A short time ago he opened the Circuit Court of Wayne county, Mississippi, over which he presides, and after transacting some of the regular business of the Court he suddenly announced that the jurors and witnesses "would remain in the court room, and those who left would be fined and imprisoned." Then for three hours the jurors and witnesses were addressed by Republican stump speakers on the political questions of the day.

IT was all a mistake about Grant being on a spree at Fire Island. He is preparing his message, and went there to get the proper degree of seclusion necessary for so vast an intellectual effort. His disordered appearance when he returned to New York—the battered hat, rumped duster, and soiled linen,—indicated, probably, that he had been laboring on the financial part of the message, and he had neglected his toilet during the intense intellectual application. Spree, indeed! It is thus that an ungrateful people reward their chief magistrate for this terrible toil in their own behalf!

COLONEL GEORGE HANCOCK, one of the patriot leaders in the Texan war for independence, died at his residence, near Louisville, Ky., on last Thursday. When the Texans, although victorious in several battles, found it impossible to carry on the war with an empty treasury and with no means of obtaining arms and ammunition. Colonel Hancock tendered General Housten about $60,000 in gold. The offer was accepted and the money transferred, the only security being that, in the event of Texan independence being established, Colonel Hancock should lose nothing. After the war closed Colonel Hancock was offered his choice of a large tract of land in any part of the territory, but he refused to accept the offer until the land claims of every soldier who had served in the war had been satisfied. Colonel Hancock was a brother-in-law of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

IT is true that the French president signs his name "We, Marie Elme Patrick, Maurice de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France, President of the French Republic;" but when his son Patrick lately failed to pass an examination at St. Cyr high enough to entitle him to admission to the engineers or cavalry, the president did not immediately have him assigned to the staff of a lieutenant general, with eleven months leave of absence every year and traveling expenses paid. His excellency the Marshal MacMahon, duc de Magenta, etc., simply explained that he was "desirous that his son should belong to the infantry, that modest arm which, according to a celebrated phrase, is good for nothing but to win battles;" and further made it known that his son had not yieided to that temptation which leads young men of fortune to enter the cavalry, but had preferred the solid to the brilliant." Young Patrick was then unceremoniously incorporated in a battalion of foot chasseurs at Tours, and will take this hard-tack with the rest. It is clear that these French officials don't understand the art of providing soft things for their relatives.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE WAY THINGS LOOK TO COL. STANTON —HE PREDICTS THE TRIUMPHANT ELECTION OF GOV. ALLEN—A 1,300 MILE TOUR OF OBSERVATION.

[New York Sun.]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Since I emerged from the iron and coal districts of the State, I have had no doubt of the election of Allen in October. When I entered Ohio two weeks since my opinion as to the result of the contest between him and Hayes inclined the other way. A tour of 1,300 miles in various sections of the State, with eyes and ears open to both political parties, has gradually carried me to the opposite conclusion. With five weeks of the canvass yet remaining, during which the struggle is to be kept up with unprecedented vigor, I do not mean to assert that there is no doubt of the election of Allen. I only say, I have none.

If I prove correct in my prediction, what will the result signify so far as concerns principle and policy? It will mean much less in regard to the currency than might be easily supposed in New York and New England. The wave which will bear Allen to victory, regardless of side eddies and cross currents, is opposition to Grant's Administration and the Republican party, and a determination that in the grand movement in that direction, commenced last year in Ohio, she will now take no step backward. This phase of the controversy is what chiefly inspires both parties to the combat. True it is, that greenbacks and Catholics have got a good deal mixed up in the fight, and all along the lines are heard rallying crys of "The fires in the furnaces have gone out," or "The Pope is trying to bag the school funds." Nevertheless, the main conflict is a regular battle between the Democrats and the Republicans; and when it is over, the result, to whichever side victory inclines, ought to be regarded in that light throughout the country.

Doubtless the election of Allen will reach far beyond an ordinary Democratic victory in a State even as large as Ohio. Occurring even the year previous to the Presidential contest in the only doubtful State which votes for a Governor in October, it will practically decide the coming Presidential election against the Republican party: for if the Republicans cannot now recapture Ohio, what great State which went over the Democracy last year can they reasonably expect to win back in 1876? I know the Republicans are waging this contest with these contingencies in view; and hence the vigor, not to say desperation, wherewith they fight the battle. If on the other hand, Hayes is elected, Republican Presidential stock (and perhaps Grant stock) will go up all over the Union.

Another important effect would follow the election of Allen. It would instantly check, if not wholly crush, the revival of Know-Nothingism in the country, and prevent its introduction into the Presidential campaign as a formidable issue. An Eastern man must travel through and carefully study Ohio just now to see how close to the margin of the Know-Nothingism of twenty years ago the Republican party is running. Having borne a share in the struggle which overthrew the mongrel monster then, I know him the instant I set my eye on him now. He has been let loose in Ohio in this campaign, and if he is not beaten here, he will be immediately entered for the Presidential races. Somehow it so happens that he is running out here in double harness with hard money. However, I think Senator Thurman and Gov. Allen will be in at his death.

I have heard a great deal said in Ohio as to the probable effect of Allen's election upon the Democratic party in respect to the currency, and the financial plank in the platform of their national convention next year. It will not exert the influence in this direction which some ardent men at the West and some frightened men at the East imagine. It will doubtless tend to loosen the harness a little in which the Democratic candidate will run, and so adjust the reins as to prevent his dashing so furiously toward specie payment as to tear rough shod over trade, manufactures, and business generally. But no far-sighted Western man whom I have met believes it will drive out old-fashioned ideas about coin being the ultimate standard for measuring values, or flood the country with greenbacks bearing on either corner the effigies of Ben Butler and Sam Cary. The financial meaning of Allen's election will be about as follows: With a lamentable lack of both hard money and soft money, a majority of the people of Ohio will aid in turning out an Administration that scribe and squanders so much of the little we have; and furthermore, while resisting any violent contraction of the currency, they believe this change of rulers will inspire such confidence in business circles as to give fresh employment to labor and capital.

THE GREAT TWO-HORSE ACT.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, Radical.]

The position in which the anti-specie resolution-makers of the Treasurer's Convention placed themselves yesterday was simply this: If, as is probable, the Democracy at Erie adopt the Ohio plank, then yesterday's resolution is simply an address from Republicans to the people admitting to them that the Erie platform is better than the Lancaster platform. If, as the Treasurer's Convention seemed to think, a majority of the people are hotly against specie resumption, then this majority should vote with Democracy, who both in Ohio and Pennsylvania are pledged against specie, the Republicans in one State (Ohio) being for specie and in the other (Pennsylvania) holding silent. So it will be perceived that from this point of view the Treasurer's Convention injured instead of helping the Republican prospects by its move of yesterday. But the other horn of the dilemma is worse yet; for if the Treasurer's Convention is mistaken, as we trust it is, and the people are not wild over the soft currency project, desiring instead a return to specie in 1879, as provided by law, why then the antagonistic deliverance of the Convention will have a tendency to drive off the people from supporting the local Republican ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rousing Conservative Meeting.

Another Free Fight at a Radical Gathering.

FORTY NEGROES KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—A Courier-Journal special from Holley Springs says: The largest political meeting ever held in the State occurred to-day. Senator Gordon of Georgia and Congressman Lamar of Mississippi spoke. The Court House being too small to hold the crowd, they adjourned to the yard. Large numbers of negroes were present. Gordon's speech was Conservative, breathing a spirit of reconciliation and good feeling between sections. He denounced carpet-baggers who were sneaks during the war and thieves since. He appealed to the colored people to unite while the people drive out carpet-baggers. He contrasted Georgia with Mississippi and showed that peace reigned in Georgia, misrule in Mississippi.

Lamar followed Gordon in a characteristic speech seconding Gordon's effort. He reviewed the politics of the State since the war; held up the acts of the Radical party in Mississippi; fixed on Gov. Ames the blood of negroes killed at the Vicksburg riot. The speech was the finest ever made in the State and was listened to with breathless attention. Cheers rent the air for Lamar and Gordon. No disturbance occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

A GENERAL FIGHT AT A BARBACUE—FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND AS MANY WOUNDED.

JACKSON, September 6.—During a barbacue at Clinton, near here, on Saturday, a white man pulled out a bottle of whisky and a negro said to him it was understood there was to be no drinking on the grounds. Some words passed and the white man insisted on taking a drink when the negro dashed the whisky out of his hands.

Friends of both, attracted by the quarrel, rushed up, and in an instant pistols were drawn and firing began. This occurred some distance from the speaker's stand. The immense crowd scattered like sheep, and ran pell mell, leaving barbacued meats, horses and vehicles behind them. About three hundred shots were fired; three whites were killed, two mortally wounded and several others slightly. Ten or twelve negroes were killed and as many more wounded, several of whom will die. Much excitement prevailed in this and neighboring towns yesterday and to-day, but all is now quiet. Two of the white men who were killed were horribly mutilated, their heads being beaten to atoms with fence rails. This savagery greatly enraged the whites, and several negroes who were known to have been engaged in it, were shot by the friends of the dead men.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT A RADICAL MEETING—ABOUT FORTY NEGROES KILLED UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CLINTON, Miss, September 6.—A Radical meeting, 1,200 strong, was held here last Saturday. Not more than fifty white men were present and half of them unarmed. A personal difficulty occurred on the outside of the crowd. Negroes rushed to the rescue when fighting commenced. Three whites were killed and six wounded. Charles Nicholton, a prominent merchant of this place, was killed in his own yard. About forty negroes have been killed and many wounded. The whites hold possession of the town and negroes have scattered in all directions. The leaders are said to be in Jackson. The Governor has called on Gen. George, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, to assist in restoring order. All is quiet at present, 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Telegrams have been received by the Attorney General from the United States District Attorney and United States Marshal at Jackson, Miss., with reference to recent disturbances there between white and colored citizens. The information is substantially to the effect that at a political meeting held at Clinton, Miss., on Saturday last, a row originated, during which three whites and four colored persons were killed and many wounded. The officers sending the telegrams were powerless to prevent a continuation of disorders.

The Attorney General has telegraphed to the District Attorney and United States Marshal to do all in their power to preserve order, but as there has been no call from United States authorities for assistance, no further directions have been given. Should application be made from officers of the General Government stationed in the disturbed places for aid in supporting their official authority, it is probable that the Attorney General would ask for assistance of the military, but to this time there have been no such demands or suggestions.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—Following is the report of the riot at Clinton, Miss., received from Jackson, to-night:

According to a wide extended notice throughout Hends county, a mass Republican meeting was assembled at Clinton last Saturday. Members of nearly all Republican clubs in the county were in attendance with many women and children. A barbacue was announced and arrangements made to feed three thousand persons. Nearly this number were in attendance. Every precaution was taken to have an orderly and successful meeting. The Clinton authorities had appointed many special police and regulations were made forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors.

At 1 P. M., the procession filed on the ground and speaking began ten minutes thereafter. Democrats being on the ground asked for a division of time in the interest of peace and good feeling. Their request was granted and a joint discussion was fixed between Judge Johnson, Democratic candidate for State Senator, and Capt. H. Fisher, Sr., of the Jackson Daily Times, Johnson to speak an hour, Fisher to follow in an hour and a quarter and Johnson to close in quarter of an hour. Johnson made a liberal and courteous speech, and Fisher took the stand and congratulated the audience on the auspicious opening of the campaign in the county and expressed the hope that the same good feeling would characterize all their meetings. He complimented Judge Johnson on the conservative tone of his remarks and said he would be glad to have such meetings generally held. The Republican party wanted peace and harmony to prevail, and he should say nothing that would not contribute to this end. Capt. Fisher spake in this strain about eight minutes, when he saw on the outskirts the crowd leaving to go to a scene of difficulty, about fifty yards distant. The speaker paused and urged the audience to remain, but excited words drew most of them away and he stopped speaking to await their return. In three minutes

A PISTOL SHOT WAS FIRED

in the crowd and quickly another and in a moment fifty shots seemed to be discharged. The wildest confusion ensued among the men, women and children. Horses broke loose from their hitchings and joined in the stampede. In the course of fifteen minutes over five hundred shots were fired. Three whites and four colored men were wounded. The majority of blacks were unarmed, having been cautioned against carrying weapons to meetings. The difficulty was wholly onesided and they fought only in self-defense. By five o'clock not a colored man was seen on the grounds. Armed whites came out from Clinton and took possession of the grounds. At the same time, a Vicksburg train brought armed men from Edwards and Balton. On Saturday night, 500 armed white men occupied Clinton and there was quiet Sunday morning. At daybreak, Vicksburgers, 200 of whom were there, shot a dozen or more negroes, and other bands killed some. It is estimated that fifty men were killed. Gov. Ames is doing all within his power to prevent further bloodshed. No Sheriff's posse is sufficient.

WISCONSIN.

Democratic Reform State Convention—The Platform—The Ticket Chosen.

MILWAUKEE, September 8.—The Democratic Reform State Convention met at the Opera House in this city at noon to-day. Hon. D. W. Maxon was chosen temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, a permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Governor Nelson as President.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic, Liberal Reform Democratic and Independent electors of Wisconsin, in Convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State regardless of partizan distinctions upon the progress made in the reduction of State expenditures; vigorous and impartial administration of the laws; in the repeal of obnoxious legislation; in additional protection assured industrial and produeing classes and the banishment of debasing special political partyism from official places, and we resolve and declare

1st—That we will abide by the principles of the political reform adopted by the People's Reform Convention of 1873 and subsequently re-adopted by fifteen hundred majority of the people of Wisconsin at the polls.

2d—That we will abide by the declaration of the principles unanimously agreed on by the Reform and Independent members of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1875, to wit: The preservation of the public credit, honest payment of the National debt, rigid economy of the State and Federal governments, more and cheaper facilities of transportation within and without the State; completion of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement; sound currency in coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only; levying lighter duties on articles of necessity than upon articles of luxury; sovereignty of State over corporation of its own creation; no sympathy for men who vote or apologize for the Credit Mobilier corruption in Congress or elsewhere or who affiliate with men of corrupt practices of State or Federal Legislation; sovereignty of the Federal Government in the exercise of its delegated powers; sovereignty of the States and the people as to all powers delegated by the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States; supremacy of the civil authority in times of peace; liberty, equality and fraternity for all men under the law; freedom of the press from Federal gag laws, freedom of religion and opinion, and hostility to all State or Federal enactments which usurp jurisdiction over private conscience, or punish men for offenses of another, elevation of labor and its permanent and positive protection in all its rights without injustice to capital and perpetual subordination of interests of the party to principles, and to the good of the whole people, we furthermore resolve and declare that, being but one people and having but one country, it is essential to our national peace and prosperity that harmony prevail between Federal and State Government in all their legal and Constitutional relations; that towards that end it is necessary that the Constitution, with all its amendments, be acknowledged as supreme law throughout the land, and that no effort be made to counteract the letter or spirit of its provision, but we strongly condemn all attempts by the Federal Government to absorb or exercise powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution and interference of the Federal administration in matters of purely local concern; that in the administration of our national affairs of late years, we find but little to praise and much to regret and disapprove.

3d—That the framers of our Government wisely guarded against the union of church and State and we insist that the principles of our constitution in this respect shall be adhered to strictly and forever. That in the administration of our public affairs, all sectional issues shall be disarded.

4th—That under our constitution the school fund and its revenues are set apart and exclusively devoted to the support and maintenance of public schools, that all legislation in regard to a division of the same is impolitic and uncalled for; that such schools are an indispensable element of Republican institutions and we believe in more perfection of the system so as to bring a thorough school education within the reach of all; but we also insist that as required by the constitution, the public schools throughout our State shall be kept free from sectarian instruction in order that they may become accessible to all without interference with rights of conscience.

STATE OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The present State officers were nominated by acclamation as follows: Governor—Wm. R. Taylor. Lieut. Governor—Chas. D. Parke. Secretary of State—Peter Doyle. Treasurer—Fred. Kuehn. Attorney General—A. Scott Sloan. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edward Learing.

CALIFORNIA.

Further Election Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—The Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing Bryant, Mayor, and Supervisors C. B. Edwards, J. P. Shine, F. W. Eaton, George W. Hayes, Thomas Boyce, J. C. Roberts, F. A. Gibbs and D. A. McDonald with the entire State, Congressional and Legislative ticket.

The Independents have elected the Assessor, District Attorney, City and County Attorney, Chief of Police, Coroner, Public Administrator and Superintendent of Schools, and the following Supervisors: A. D. Rucker, Thomas Ryan, J. H. Wise and A. Black.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The complexion of the Legislature is as follows: Senate—Sanfr and San Matio, Dem.; San Francisco, 7 Dems; Colusa and Tehma, Dem; Contra, Costa and Marine, Independent Dem; Merdocino, Humboldt and Del Note, Independent Dem; Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Bereto, Dem; San Bernardino and San Dego, Independent Dem; Sonoma Lake and Wapa, Indepedent Dem; Salaro, Rep; Santa Clara Indpt. Dem.; Sacramento, Indpt; Mariposa, Marced and Stanislaus, Dem.; Siskion, Modera and Trinity, Dem., elected in place of Irwin. Hold over Senators—Los Angeios, Indpt.; Santa Barbara and San Lues Obispo, Dem.; Tulac, Indpt.; Mokelume, Dem.; Santa Clara, Indpt; San Francisco, one Dem., one Indpt.; Alameda, Indpt.; Calaveras, Rep.; Amador, Dem.; Edwards, Rep.; Placer, Indept; Sacramento, Indpt.; Solano and Yalo, Indpt.; Sonema, Indpt; Yeuba and Sutler, Rep.; Nevada; Dem.; Sierva, Rep; Beetle, Dem.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Returns from several towns in New Jersey indicate that all the Constitutional amendments were adopted except the clause repealing the "Five County Act."

ERIE.

Democratic State Convention

Immense Gathering at Erie.

The Spacious Hall Densely Packed.

Best of Order and Good Feeling Prevail

H. B. Wright Chosen Permanent President.

Stirring Address Made by the Chairman

Excellent Advice Given the Democracy.

Permanent Committees Appointed

Report of Committee on Resolutions Not Ready.

The Convention Accepts an Invitation to a Lake Excursion.

Adjournment of the Convention Until 11 O'clock This Morning.

Special to The Post.

ERIE, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, promises to be one of the largest and most important ever held by any political party in this State, the rooms in the hotels and boarding houses having been engaged weeks in advance. New comers who neglected to secure quarters will have a happy time of it at the hotels.

The Ellsworth and Reed Houses have from ten to fifteen cots erected in the larger, and six to ten in the smaller rooms. The proprietors have enough orders to fill their houses twice over. The boarding houses also are overrun, and a lucky man is he who can secure a suitable place to rest his weary bones. The park is suggested as a charming place for those who are fond of camping out.

The Convention will hold its sessions in the new Opera House, which has been gaily decorated with flags and streamers.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE TO BE A WESTERN MAN.

The chances to-night appear to be that the nomination for Governor will come from the West.

BIGLER AND BARR THE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATES.

The names of Bigler and Barr are mostly spoken of.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The greenback platform, while it will be forcibly assailed by Vaux, Gen. Brinton and some others, will in all probability be adopted.

Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, is mentioned as President pro tem of the Convention, and George M. Dallas as permanent Chairman.

The usual committees have been called, and the time and places of meeting designated. The Allegheny delegates are quartered at the Ellsworth House.

By Associated Press

The advance guard of the Democratic State Convention, to be held on Wednesday, already overflows the hotels. About thirty candidates for Governor and State Treasurer are here.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

An immense meeting was held at the Court House to-night to devise means to break up freight discrimination against Erie. Resolutions were adopted to build a line to Cambridge on the A. and G., thence build a branch road to the Butler county coal and oil regions and subsequently connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The meeting was very enthusiastic and representatives were present from all portions of the proposed line. The management is in the hands of twenty-five active business men.

Special to The Post.

ERIE, September 7.—The session of the Democratic State Convention, to commence in this city to-morrow, has brought about a large gathering of prominent Democrats from every section of this Commonwealth, and who have for the past two days been in consultation concerning those questions which most interest the people.

That the proceedings will be harmonious and of such a character as to entitle the sympathy of all honest voters, there cannot be a particle of doubt.

STATUS OF DELEGATES ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The subject most generally talked of here is the question of the currency, and whilst hard money will have a few advocates in the Convention, the most of the delegates are warmly in favor not of wholesale inflation as charged by the organs of the administration, but in favor of no further contraction of the currency which has done so much to injure the business men and tradesmen of the country and sending thousands of them into bankruptcy; it has prostrated many manufacturing establishments; reduced wages and brought many families to suffering and want. These are the arguments that are used and they cannot be controverted.

In regard to the nomination of candidates little information can be given. Of course, the friends of the various candidates are active in their support, but the usual style of boasting that such a candidate is sure to be nominated does not find utterance here.

By Associated Press.

ERIE, Pa., September 7,—The city is rapidly filling up with delegates to the Democratic State Convention and their friends. Senator Wallace and Congressman Randall, the leaders of the most prominent factions, are on the ground.

NO ESTIMATE POSSIBLE AS TO THE STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES.

So many conflicting interests will be represented in the Convention to-morrow that no satisfactory prediction can be made on the result. It seems to be generally admitted it will be mainly a contest for party leadership between Randall and Wallace, and that the strength of individual candidates will depend on the support received from these two sources. Great activity and not a little bitterness is exhibited by several candidates and their friends, and a lively session is looked forward to.

The Philadelphia delegation hold a caucus to-morrow morning, but as the members are much divided among themselves the result of the meeting cannot be foretold. Ross and Bigler are still the most prominent candidates for Governor, though Noyes exhibits considerable strength. It is stated that Noyes was tendered the Treasurership to withdraw his claims for Governor, but declined.

THE PLATFORM TO BE ABOUT THE SAME AS THE OHIO.

Reports agree that the platform will be about the same as the Ohio platform excepting the currency plank. It is believed the currency resolution will be noncommittal. Inflationists, who are probably in the ascendency, will make a strong effort to control the Convention. The Erie Dispatch will publish to-morrow a letter from Geo. Biddle, a leading Philadelphia lawyer, to Sam. J. Randall urging the necessity of adopting the hard money policy.

Special to The Post.

ERIE, September 8.—The Opera House was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting from the United States steamer Michigan, now in the harbor. There were two bands in the galleries, which were well filled with spectators. The private boxes were reserved for ladies and the parquette exclusively occupied by delegates.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

At twelve o'clock, John Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the Convention to order. At this time, the stage was filled with prominent Democrats and representatives of the Press.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Miller announced the following persons as temporary Secretaries: John C. Barr, A. D. Boileau, F. A. Sloan, Geo. H. Kuhn, W. P. Gregory, A. G. Possellthwaite, R. B. Brown, S. M. Ramsay and James Atwell.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The list of delegates was then read as follows:

SENATORIAL.

DIST.

1st—Geo. McGowen, Philadelphia.
2d—W. H. Wright, "
3d—Edward Brennan, "
4th—Geo. M. Vickers, "
5th—Wm. V. McGrath, "
6th—Thos. D. Pearce, "
7th—Albert Ladner, "
8th—Patrick Loan, "
9th—Delaware, Tryon Lewis.
10th—Bucks, George Ross.
11th—Berks, W. S. Ritter.
12th—Montgomery, James Eschbach.
13th—Lancaster, Wm. Patton.
14th—Lancaster, Geo. Nauman.
15th—Dauphin, Dr. Lewis Heck.
16th—Lehigh, W. H. Sowden.
17th—Lebanon, John W. Mish.
18th—Northampton, A. S. Bishop.
19th—Chester, John Miller.
20th—Luzerne, W. H. Stanton.
21st—Luzerne, John Lynch.
22d—Monroe, Pike and Carbon, Joseph Lynn.
23d—Bradford and Wyoming, Daniel Hankinson.
24th—Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia, Wm. H. Shoemaker.
25th—Tioga, Potter and McKean, Frank W Knox.
26th—Susquenhanna and Wayne, D. H. Mote.
27th—Union, Snyder and Northumberland, George Gross.
28th—York, W. C. Chapman.
29th—Schuylkill, T. J. Foster.
30th—Schuylkill, William Kendrick.
31st—Perry, Mifflin and Juniata, J. R. Dunbar.
32d—Cumberland and Adams, Hon. William McSherry.
33d—Franklin and Huntingdon, William McLellan.
34th—Clinton, Clearfield and Centre, A. J. Quigley.
35th—Blair and Cambria, John Porter.
36th—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, Jas. H. Parker.
37th—Indiana and Jefferson, Sylvester C. Thompson.
38th—Cameron, Elk, Forest and Clarion, W. F. Collner.
39th—Westmoreland, Hon. John Latta.
40th—Fayette and Green, Dr. R. J. Patton.
41st—Butler and Armstrong, L. Z. Mitchell.
42d—Allegheny city, Dr. E. N. Riggs.
43d—Pittsburgh, R. Liddell.
44th—Pittsburgh, B. C. Sawyer.
45th—Pittsburgh, J. K. P. Duff.
46th—Beaver and Washington, Findley Patterson.
47th—Lawrence and Mercer, E. L. Garvin.
48th—Venango and Warren, Charles Dusmore.
49th—Erie, Geo. A. Allen.
50th—Crawford, J. B. Brawley.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—1st. Arthur F. Cozgee, Hugh Boyle.
2d—Washington Quigley, Frank Haggerty.
3d—Peter Munroe.
4th—Wm. McMullen.
5th—George M. Dallas.
6th—Martin Killacky.
7th—Luke Keegan, Dallas Sanders
8th—Robert J. Lynch.
9th—Richard J. Lemon.
10th—Geo. S Coburn.
11th—Wm. McDevitt.
12th—Charles R. Currie.
13th—George McCoy.
14th—Wm. Steinhour.
15th—Frank Moore, Jas. O'Hara, W. H. Boulden.
16th—Joseph M. Murry.
17th—James Mahoney.
18th—Edward Tierman, S. Faunce.
19th—W. W. Lee, Dr. H. P. Selers, Henry A. Merkle.
20th—John W. Boileau, Michael Darnen.
21st—Thomas Delehunty.
22nd—William R. Faunce.
23rd—H. R. Allen.
24th—Thomas McCullough.
25th—Joseph Campbell.
26th—Wm. R. Milligan.
27th—Isaac Leech.
28th—Michael Quinn.
Adams—Isaac Hereter, E. W. Stelle.
Allegheny—1st. Dr. W. J. Langfit, W. Pitt Bedell, J. S. Miller.
Allegheny—2d. W. B. Lupton. C. Anderson.
Allegheny—3d. Charles McCarthy.
Allegheny—4th. T. O'Leary, B. J. Bradley, Joseph Haney, John A. Hersch.
Allegheny—5th. A. McKinley, S. McKelvey.
Allegheny—6th. T. F. McCabe, L. B. Patterson.
Armstrong—Geo. S. Putney, Thomas H Maher.
Beaver—W. B. Dunlap, Chas. B. Hirst.
Bedford—Wm. Hartley, J. M. Reynolds, J. E. Piolette.
Blair—George Stroup, T. R. Tierney.
Bradford—W. W. Whitman, Edward Herrick, S. W. Buck.
Bucks—Dr. Nelson Applebach, E. K. Bachman, Allen H. Heist, Henry D Lefferts.
Butler—Jacob Ziegler, Geo. H. Graham.
Berks—W. J. Nolan, Sol J. Kinct, S. E. Ancona, Adam Stine, Henry Bobst, Isaac Y. Kinzer.
Cambria—R. H. Brown, W H. Sechler.
Cameron—A. H. Boynton.
Carbon—Jas. A. Sweeny, J. C. Kramer.
Centre—J. G. Myer, Capt. J. F. Weiver.
Chester—Dr. John A. Morrison, Joseph Hemphill, Benj. Vandever, Sep E. Nivin.
Clarion—James M. Guffey, Hon M. Williams.
Clearfield—Edward A. Bigler.
Clinton—S. R. Peale
Columbia—C. B. Brockway, Warren J. Buckalew.
Crawford—Pearson Church, M. N. Allen, F. B. Guthrie, Dr. J. H Gray.
Cumberland—J. H. Bratton, Hon. Muhlanberg Williams.
Dauphin—W. K. Allricks, Frank Loomis, Henry Raymond.
Delaware—Tryon Lewis, J. W. Weaver.
Elk—O. B. Grant.
Erie—M. Libel, D. W. Hutchinson, Dr. J. C. Wilson and D. C. Kennedy.
Fayette—P. S. Newmyer, Hon. William H. Playford.
Forest—J. Winans.
Franklin—C. M. Duncan, B. Y. Hampsher, J. W. Holliday.
Fulton—John A. Robinson.
Green—F. P. Iams.
Huntingdon—R. M. Speer, R. B. Petriken.
Indiana—Dr. Thomas Marlin, John Eason.
Jefferson—Kennedy L. Blood.
Juniata—John Fitzgeralds.
Lancaster—R. R. Tshudy, H. I. Shultz, Henry Shaffner, R. H. Brubaker, Geo. J. Diller, Wm S. Hastings.
Lawrence—S. K. McGuiness, Maj. Wm. Gordon.
Lebanon—Henry Snavely, William Hetrick.
Lehigh—John D. Stiles, Jacob S. Dillinger, J. F. Reichard.
Lycoming—W. F. Logan H. H. Martin, Joshua Taggart.
Luzerne—1st, Hon. H. B. Wright; 2d, D. L. Chapin; 3d, S. W. Trimmer; 4th, —Hutchinson; 5th, Jas. M'Assey; 6th, Wm. Merrick 7th, A. A. Nichols; 8th, S. M. Flynn.
McKean—M. J. Davis.
Mercer—George H. Herbert, Walter Pierce, A. Henlein.
Mifflin—Andrew Reed.
Monroe—O. A. Greenwald.
Montgomery—James M. Boyd, Chas. F. Durham, George Tracy, Geo. R. Berrill, Rufus B. Longaker.
Montour—J. C. Ammerman.
Northampton—John A. Innes, B Pearson, David Eagleman.
Northumberland—Robert Montgomery, George W. Ryan.
Pike—Hon. George H. Rowland.
Perry—Hon. John A. Magee.
Potter—C. Hollenbeck.
Schuylkill—1st, J. B. M'Calmont; 2nd, F. W. Hughes; 3rd, Thomas Egan; 4th, S. S. Kirk; 5th, Joseph B. Dolan; 6th, James Ellis.
Snyder—Robert Swineford.
Somerset—John J. Hoffman, John H. Uhl.
Susquehanna—E. B. Hawley, J. H. Dusenburry.
Sullivan—G. D. Jackson.
Tioga—J. J. Werline, Walter Sherwood.
Union—George W. Walls.
Venango—A. P. Whittaker. W. M. N. Hays, Isaac M. Sowers.
Warren—W. R. Dawson.
Wayne—W. H. Dimmick, A. B. Gammell.
Washington—Thos. H. Baird, Wm. Quail, Freeman Brady.
Westmoreland—Israel Painter, M. W. Kunkle, Benjamin E. Hebrank.
Wyoming—Wilber Gardner.
York—Geo. W. Heiges, Jas. B. Small, A. H. Glatz, Joseph Delone.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

The chairman stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a temporary chairman.

Mr. W. J. McGrath of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. James Ellis of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Speer of Huntingdon, nominated Hon. Jno. D. Stiles of Lehigh.

The Secretaries called the roll and the result was announced as follows:

James Ellis, 132.
John D. Stiles, 112.

On motion of Mr. Speer the election of Mr. Ellis was made unanimous and he was escorted to the chair by Messrs Stiles, McGrath and Speer, when he made a brief address.

REMARKS OF MR. ELLIS.

He said they had assembled to discharge responsible duties, and he should not attempt to interfere with the Committee on Resolutions, but there was one part of the platform which could be discussed in the body of the Convention, that was—measures to secure an honest government. He thought the party could succeed. He said he had no doubt candidates would be nominated that would meet the approval of all. He did not desire to indicate his preferences at this time, nor would he occupy the time of the Convention with further remarks.

When he had concluded, a resolution was adopted, referring all resolutions to the committee without reading, or debate, thus cutting off discussion on the resolutions.

A motion was adopted calling upon delegations from various districts to report the names of members on various committees, and State Committee.

It was ordered, after some discussion, that committees of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions were announced as follows: Wash. B. Quigly, Geo. M. Dallas, Edward Tiernan, Isaac Leech, Wm. V. McGrath, Dallas Saunders, Geo. W. McCleary, H. R. Allen, John B. Rhoads, George Ross, A. E. Ancona, James Boyd, Henry Shaffner, Geo. Nauman, Lewis Heck, Wm. H. Soudon, H. C. Snavely, Jno. A. Jones, Joseph Hemphill, Wm N. Stanton, Hendrick B. Wright, O A Greenawalt, Edward Henick, C. B. Brockway, Walter Sherwood, E. B. Hawley, Geo. W. Ryan, Joseph Delove, Thos. J. Foster, F. W. Hughes, John A. Magee, John B. Bratton, R. Bruce Peteriken, S. R. Peale, F. P. Tierney, William Hartley, Kennedy L. Blood, James M. Guffey, Israel Painter, Wm. H. Painter, Jacob Zeigler, Samuel McKelvey, W. P. Lupton, B. C Sawyer, John A. Harsh, Wm B Dunlap, Ed. L. Garvin, A. B. Whitaker, D. W. Hutchinson, M. N. Allen.

The other committees on permanent organization and contested seats were also announced.

The Convention at one o'clock adjourned until four P. M.

The committees were notified to meet at designated places.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at four o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Ellis.

HON. H. B. WRIGHT CHOSEN PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Stiles, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne, as permanent President. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Wright was escorted to the stage, and, taking the chair vacated by Mr. Ellis, was again heartily cheered. He addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Gentlemen of the Convention.—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me. Although I have frequently been called on in my own State, and on one occasion by the Democracy of the nation to preside over their deliberations, still, under existing circumstances, I feel doubly honored by my situation. It is my ambition to see the Government of the States and nation placed back where it legitimately belongs. That accomplished, my mission, so far as any connection with political affairs is concerned, will be ended. I want nothing more, and in all human probability, I think I shall live to see it. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, I don't want to appear among you as a mere figurehead. I have a few opinions of my own I desire to express, not in the spirit of dictation, but as friend to friend.

WHAT SPIRIT SHOULD CHARACTERIZE THE CONVENTION.

When considering grave questions, the ruling feature that should govern the Convention should be a desire to harmonize all matters in view of the great end we have before us. As to the candidates, I have no choice among the several gentlemen named. Give me a good man, of unexceptionable character and correct principles and I will be satisfied. Having this object in view, let us act in a spirit of concession. Let the question be, not which one of the men shall be nominated, but what man will win. I will be content to heartily support any of the distinguished gentlemen named. The fact stands out in bold relief that there has been no combination here to force either worthy or unworthy candidates on the Convention. That is encouraging. Then let our eyes be fixed on the purpose and that the prosperity and glory of the country and the maintenance of the Constitution and the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number of the human family.

OPPOSED TO FORCED RESUMPTION.

There should be no differences of opinion either on the subject of the platform to be adopted, but on this point I have a few words of advice, not in the spirit of dictation by any means. It has been the mission of the Democratic party since I commenced voting, now some forty years ago, to make and maintain gold and silver as the Constitutional currency of the country. (Loud and continued applause). That has been its mission, and, gentlemen, let us all have that object as the ultimate end in view. Do not hasten it, so that it will lead to the destruction of the interests of the country. Let us have resumption, not resumption by killing or destroying. (Loud applause.) We must never do the country the great wrong of forcing a great principle on it before it is ready for it. If we should pass resolutions to resume to-morrow, the party would die and the country with it should an attempt be made to enforce such a policy; but what we must do is this, we must keep gold and silver in view as the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, to guide our political pathway. We must go ahead on that idea, and I believe this Convention will be prepared to adopt something like it. It is the universal feeling to-day The Republican State Convention made a declaration on this subject, but I understand a Convention of their party held in Pittsburgh yesterday has repudiated their utterance. I will never agree nor will you, my fellow-democrats agree, to abandon gold and silver and accept greenbacks as the permanent currency of the country, but we must accept them until we can bring the country back to the constitutional currency.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

This campaign, let me say, must be carried on by our candidates and the people in a spirit of aggression. We are to demand of the Republican party who has robbed our State Treasury? We are to call them to account for tampering with the currency, thereby producing bankruptcy and ruin.

RADICALS TO BE ASKED UNPALATABLE QUESTIONS.

We will want to know what has become of the three millions taken out of the State Treasury. These are questions that must be answered, and we must push them aggressively. [Applause.] We must place our Democratic legions in command of a pure man and of honest and just principles. We will carry the country. [Go on, go on.] We charge the enemy's forces from this day to the day of election. We shall not even give them time to putter and explain. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I know we are right and that I believe we shall win. (Thundering cheers from all parts of the house.)

REMAINING OFFICERS APPOINTED.

A list of Vice Presidents, comprising one from each Senatorial District, with Secretaries, and containing the Secretaries appointed by the State Committee as clerks and tellers, was read and approved by the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS NOT YET READY TO REPORT.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated the Committee had not yet been able to agree on a report. He asked an extension of time, and after more discussion a recess was taken until eight o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats reported that the following persons are entitled to seats in the Convention:

1st Senatorial District—Geo McGowan.
2nd Senatorial District—W. H. Wright.
3rd Senatorial District—Edward Brennan.
20th Representative District, Philadelphia—John Boileau; 20th, Michael Darnen; 17th, James Mahoney; 26th, Wm. R. Milligan.
5th District, Luzerne—James McAssey; 6th, Wm. Merrick; 7th, A. A. Nichols.

DISCUSSION ON NOMINATING CANDIDATES.

Mr. Ellis moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. He opposed waiting on the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair said he would not entertain a motion for a ballot in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Speer hoped things would be done decently and in order.

The Chair—It shall be.

Mr. Speer opposed nominating candidates in the absence of fifty delegates.

Mr. Ellis explained he did not wish anything done in the absence of the Committee.

Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked that the Convention should adjourn until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock when the resolutions would be presented. He said the Committee was getting along well with its work.

Mr. Jones, of Northampton, favored the naming of candidates at this time, but not balloting.

INVITATION EXTENDED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR AN EXCURSION.

The Chairman submitted an invitation of the Board of Trade of Erie for an excursion on the lake to-morrow morning.

Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution accepting the invitation and returning thanks for the courtesy. He made a speech referring to the fact that it came from an organization of which two-thirds were Republicans. He favored accepting it.

Mr. Allen of Erie hoped the members would accept the invitation, coming from citizens without distinction of party, and that the members, invigorated by the lake breeze, would return and perform their duties in such a manner as to enable them to declare with Perry, "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The invitation was accepted by a large majority.

The Convention then adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow. The hall during the evening was densely crowded, but the utmost good humor and good order prevailed.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

2:30 A. M.—The Committee on Resolutions have agreed, by one majority, on a platform.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Committee on platform occurs the following:—

After a severe contest and by a vote of 25 yeas to 24 nays, it comes before the Convention on Thursday that the contraction of the money currency and the circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party and the further contraction proposed by it with a forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatened general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principle that a sound currency should be gold and silver or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the interest of the people.

By Associated Press.

ERIE, September 8.—The Convention met at noon and was called to order by John Miller, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

James Ellis of Schuylkill county and John D. Stiles of Lehigh were nominated for temporary Chairman. Ellis was chosen. The roll was called and Committees on contested seats, platform and permanent organization chosen. The Convention adjourned until four P. M. No political significance is attached to the selection of Ellis. It is merely a balm to soothe him for his defeat at Pittsburgh last year by Mr. Wallace.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the name of Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, as chairman, who was unanimously elected. Remarks of Mr. Wright on taking the chair were well received. He was applauded when he said the Democrats favored hard money, but the applause was greater when he averred they were not in favor of speedy resumption. Some lively skirmishing followed the announcement by the Chair that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization had been adopted, though the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries had not been read. Objections were made that some of the officers proposed were not Democrats and that their seats were contested. Objections were overruled and the Chair's decision sustained.

The Committee on Platform asked for more time to complete their work.

The Convention then adjourned to eight o'clock to allow further deliberation of the Committee. It is generally understood that the committee were unable to agree on the currency plank.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock this evening. The Committee on Credentials reported half a dozen changes on contested seats and the report was adopted without discussion.

The Committee on Resolutions reported progress, but had not completed their labors and did not appear in the Convention. A motion to proceed in their absence with nominations was lost.

The Convention received a communication from the Board of Trade of the city of Erie inviting them to a bay and lake excursion to-morrow morning on the Anchor Line steamer China. After considerable discussion, in which opponents to receiving the invitation had their voice fairly drowned, the motion to accept was carried, and the Convention adjourned until 11 A. M.

On Thursday a party of fifteen Congressmen, accompanied by members of the Board of Trade, will make a careful examination of the harbor, with a view to ascertain its requirements as a harbor refuge.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WITHIN the past eighteen months, twenty-eight Pennsylvania insurance companies suspended.

THIRTY new buildings, residences and business houses are in course of erection at Clarion this season.

THE pastors of the different churches in Meadville are out with a card, protesting against the practice of funerals on Sunday.

SOME of our Clarion county hotel keepers have succumbed to the civil rights bill, and now seat the white and colored population promiscuously at their dining tables. We met a Republican the other day, who was visiting our new oil developments, and was seated at the table of a hotel alongside of a son of Ham. He said he did not admire such a practical application of his politics.—Clarion Democrat.

SAMUEL HOWE, aged 67, of Locust Hill, Armstrong county, recently arose in his sleep, mounted a horse and rode eight

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

A number of cases on the argument list were disposed of in this Court.

The Court will be in session to-morrow morning, when the trial list for Monday will be fixed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Jackson, Allegheny, bankrupt. The petition of S. S. Jackson for leave to withdraw proof of claim presented and an order was made referring the same to Register Shafer for examination and report.

S. W. Paine, bankrupt, Bradford county. The Register's report on the petition of E. Pomeroy and Charles E. Paine, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and confirmed nisi, to become absolute in ten days if no exceptions are filed thereto. The corrected report of Recorder Overton on the petition of the Pomeroy brothers, creditors presented, awarding to the said creditors, on their judgment, the sum remaining in the hands of the assignee, after the payment of prior liens, the said sum not to exceed the amount of the said judgment. A fee was taxed for Register Overton, for his report in the case of C. Belknap for the ascertainment and liquidation of a certain alleged lien.

Charles W. Zane, bankrupt, Bradford county. Report of the Register on the petition of Samuel Wolf, for the payment of rent, confirmed nisi, to be confirmed absolute in ten days.

Graff, Bennett & Co., et al., vs. Moore, Davis, De Haven & Co., Allegheny city. On motion of the Solicitor for petitioning creditors, and by consent of the Solicitor for debtors, leave was granted to discontinue these proceedings.

T. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Argument and exceptions filed to auditor's report by Watt, Lang & Co., by Mr. Kane for and Samuel C. Schoyer, Esq., against the same. Decision reserved.

Collins Bros., bankrupt, Titusville. On motion of Solicitors for bankrupts, the issue raised by the filing of the specifications of objections to bankrupts' discharge by the Second National Bank of Titusville, Pa., is ordered for trial.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On motion of the solicitor the clerks were allowed to certify certain papers to the Circuit Court, to be used in the argument on appeal.

Martin Gannon, bankrupt. On petition of the bankrupt, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors, before Register Shafer to consider and pass upon the proposition for the composition and settlement of all claims due them, the Register to preside and make report to Court.

City National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Henry A. Freyvogle. The Petition of the Fifth avenue Bank of Pittsburgh, for leave to intervene in the proceedings, presented and allowed, and on motion of solicitors for the petitioning creditors and said debtor adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Wm. W. Acheson, bankrupt, Armstrong county. On motion of E. S. Golden an order was made allowing Matthias Butz to proceed to final judgment in his action at No. 164 Sept. T. 1875, Court of Common Pleas, Armstrong county.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupst, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property confirmed nisi.

A petition was filed by creditors for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company.

A similiar petition was filed by creditors against the Morris Run Coal Company of Tioga county. The usual orders to show cause were made in both cases.

F. M. Perley, of Erie county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie, Pa.

Henry Green of Easton, Pa., and W. D. Luckenbach, of Allentown, Pa., were on motion of Samuel Harper, Esq., admitted to practice.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

This Court will open on Monday with the following

TRIAL LIST:

Commonwealth vs. James McFetridge, Joseph Detzel, (two) cases; Elizabeth Schmidt; Jacob King; Thomas Kavanaugh, et al.; James O. Hare et al.; Chas. Stewart; Andrew McGregor; John Hook; Phillip Goeddel, (three) cases; Chas. Walters; John Beck et al.; T. Tobias; James Foster.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Louis Brainard, bankrupt, Luzerne. Petition of J. J. Holmes, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, referred to Register Hilliard for examination and report.

Emory C. Beardsley and H. G. Trowbridge, bankrupts, Luzerne. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, on the 30th inst.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne. Discharged from all his debts except three excepted by the bankrupt act.

Sax & Hessler, bankrupts, Luzerne. Argument was had on the exceptions filed to the appointment of B. G. Cooper as assignee.

Register Harper reported that he had forwarded notification of appointment of assignee to Simeon Reymer, in the matter of W. H. Mechling, bankrupt. Also warrant to Marshal for meeting of the creditors of Henry A. Freyvogel on October 1st.

A. M. Barr presented a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assgnment of Jacob Mayersohn to Samuel S. Fell, inventory and appraisement were filed and bond of assignee was fixed at $6,100. Bond approved.

In the voluntary assignment of J. S. King to John B. Dunlap, et al, the bond of assignee was approved.

Joel L. Bigham, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the case of Weaver vs. Weaver.

On the habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth ex rel., it was ordered that the child Nellie Crees, be delivered to the custody and control of her father, the relator, and that each party pay one-half of the costs.

W. M. Paxton, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the case of Samuel Cowley vs. Mary A. Cowley.

John Grine, on petition, was allowed to adopt Charles Brown.

In the voluntary assignment of Chas. G. Blume to Mrs. C. Blume, account of assignee was presented and publication ordered.

In the case of Friend Bros. & Co. vs. Lindsay, Murray & Co., report of Auditor was presented and confirmed absolutely.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph A. Crozier to Edward L. Goodwin, the account of assignee was presented and publication ordered.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce cases of David Schlar vs. Mary Schlar and Barbara Oppenheimer, vs. Charles Oppenheimer.

In the divorce case of Duff vs. Duff, the time for furnishing specification of causes for divorce was extended to the 18th inst.

In the voluntary assignment of Emory Gleason, on petition of assignee order of sale was made; also in the voluntary assignment of Peter Schaltz to William Fernof.

In the voluntary assignment of Alex. Tindle, Jr. to Alex. Erew, account of assignee was presented and publication ordered.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

In the voluntary assignment of Dierker & Thompson, bond filed and approved.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Louisa F. Berger vs. Emil Berger.

The Master's report in partition in the case of D. R. Speer vs. Boyd et al., was filed, and the Court ordered that the property be sold for cash. The property consists of eight acres in Indiana township.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Anna Maria Aldinger, vs. Jacob Aldinger.

Jury trials have been postponed in this Court until two weeks from to-day.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

In re minor children of Jacob Haas, deceased. Petition of guardian for leave to mortgage. Order made, bond to be given.

Estate of Hugh Roberts, deceased. Inquisition returned and confirmed nisi.

In re petition of the estate of Caroline Hemingray. Order made fixing time of sale.

The estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased. Report of sales made presented and confirmed nisi.

Jennie Stewart, minor. Bond of guardian—in re order to make deed—presented and approved.

J. L. Diffenbacher was appointed guardian of Hemingray minors, to give bond in the sum of $16,000.

Thomas Whitehall et al. Petition of Kinder Blair, guardian, to be discharged. Rule to show cause granted.

William Frank Hague, minor. Petition of John C. Gray, guardian, for leave to mortgage real estate. Order made and bond filed and approved.

Estate of Samuel White, deceased, in partition. Rule to accept, &c., returned. Heirs called in open court—real estate refused by all the heirs—ordered to be sold. James K. Case appointed trustee.

John White Alexander, minor. Bond of Edward J. Allen, guardian, presented and approved.

Estate of John Anderson, deceased. Viewers' appraisement presented and approved.

In re partition of estate of John Lincoln, deceased. Nathaniel Nelson, Esq., appointed trustee to make the sale, &c.

Richard McCroy was appointed guardian of Theresa McCroy.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Albert J. Heald, bankrupt, Crawford county, received his final discharge.

Sax & Hessler, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Exceptions to the approval of B. G. Cooper, an assignee, overruled, and the election of said B. G. Cooper as assignee approved.

H. W. C. Tweedle et al. vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., Venango county. Petition of the Franklin Savings Bank and Exchange Bank for the ascertainment of the value of certain securities presented, and referred to Register Rogers for investigation and report.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Titusville. Petition of Charles A. Luckenbaugh and Henry Luckenbaugh, for the dissolution of the injunction issued against them presented, and rule granted to show cause why the same should not be granted, returnable the 16th prox.

FIRE AT BRADDOCKS.

EIGHT STORES AND DWELLINGS CONSUMED — LOSS ABOUT $21,700—PARTIALLY COVERED BY INSURANCE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

[From The Daily Post, September 4.]

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at Braddock's Fields and before the flames could be checked they had destroyed eight stores and dwellings, and entailed a loss of about $21,700. The flames were first discovered in a small two story frame building on Braddock street near the lower part of the borough. The building was occupied by Messrs. Wm. Sherwin & Bro., as a feed store. Owing to the combustible character of its contents and the extreme dryness of the house the flames gained rapid headway and in a very few moments had enveloped the whole building. From here they spread to the adjoining two story frame building occupied by Mrs. E. W. Haggerty as a millinery store and dwelling. The citizens turned out and worked heroically to check the flames but their spread was so rapid that it was deemed advisable to ask aid from Pittsburgh. A dispatch was accordingly sent to this city about 3 P. M., and Acting Chief Engineer McElroy soon had the Duquesne steamer on a car ready to start for the scene of the conflagration. By this time, however, the fire was under control and the order was countermanded.

The fire was prevented from extending up the street beyond Mrs. Haggerty's store by tearing down two small buildings, one belonging to and occupied by G. M. Hughes and the other to John James, who kept a cigar store. On the westwardly side of the starting point, however, the flames kept spreading and soon enveloped Jesse McCune's blacksmith shop, Andrew Kramer's two story frame trimming store and dwelling and a small frame building owned and occupied as a shoe store by Henry Barnhart. The rear part of Barnhart's shoe store was in close proximity to a large three story brick building occupied by McLaughlin Bros. as a grocery, and belonging to John Ebner. A large porch attached to the brick building was torn down and the building thereby saved, though Messrs. McLaughlin suffered considerable loss in the damage of their grocery stock by water and by removal. By tearing down the porch the fire was checked though the wagon shop of Jacob Betz, the "market house," owned by Henry M. Lytle, and the drug store of William Fausett, were slightly damaged by scorching.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The losses entailed by the destruction of the building and stock and the insurance are as follows.

C. Fisher, groceries, loss $4,500; insurance $2,625 in the Rochester, of Pennsylvania, and the Mercantile, of Chicago.

Mrs. E. W. Haggerty, millinery and household goods, loss $4,500; insurance $1,900.

Jacob Williams, owner of the above two buildings, loss $6,500; insurance $3,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia, and City of Pittsburgh.

John James, building and cigar stock, loss $450; no insurance.

Jesse McCune, wagon shop and tools, loss $1,000; insurance $500.

Andrew Kramer, trimming store and dwelling, loss on stock $1,000; insurance $700; loss on dwelling $2,500; insurance $2,000 in the Allemania Co.

Henry Barnhart, shoe store, loss on stock $400, and on stock $1,800 in Farmers, of York, and National of Allegheny.

William Sherwin, feed store and building, loss on building $350; on stock $700; insurance $400 in Farmers of York.

G. M. Hughes, frame dwelling, loss $250; insurance nothing.

There are other losses which are slight however, and the total loss will amount to about $21,700, which is nearly covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Livingston was on the ground yesterday, and will make a thorough investigation of the case.

FIRE AT M'KEESPORT.

TEN HOUSES DESTROYED—LOSS $10,000—INSURANCE $9,600.

[From The Daily Post, September 7.]

A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning in a block of ten two-story frame houses on Hughy street, McKeesport. The flames gained rapid headway, and before they could be checked, the entire ten buildings were destroyed. When the citizens discovered the rapid speed of the flames a dispatch was sent to the city for aid and the Duquesne steamer, under charge of Assistant Engineer Evans, was sent in response. The engine arrived too late however to be of any service. The row of buildings belong to the National Tube Works, and eight of them were occupied by men in the employ of the company.

The actual cost of the buildings was $10,000, and the insurance amounts to $9,000; $6,000 in the Etna of Hartford, and $3,000 in the Etna of New York.

It is alleged that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that oil was smeared upon the weatherboarding of the houses, and then fired. Mr. Livingston, the Fire Marshal, is investigating the matter.

MURDER IN MANSFIELD.

TWO NEGROES QUARREL OVER THE DIVISION OF SOME POTATOES, AND ONE SHOOTS AND BEATS THE OTHER TO DEATH WITH A GUN—THE MURDERER ESCAPES—THE NEGROES HALF BROTHERS.

[From The Daily Post, September 3.]

The people of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, were horrified last night by the perpetration of a murder in their midst. It seems that two colored men named William Green and Samuel Marshall, were some time ago partners in the shoemaking business. For some reason or other they quarreled and dissolved partnership, the dissolution leading to a law suit. Since that time they have been on unfriendly terms. Marshall had been working for a farmer named Isaac Ross, and last evening Green went to the house of Ross and waited for Marshall to come from work. Upon the arrival of the latter, Green began a quarrel with him about the division of some potatoes, and after a few words had passed, raised a gun he had brought with him and fired at Marshall, the shot taking effect in his abdomen. The murderer then struck his victim over the head with such force as to break the barrel loose from the stock. Marshall fell to the ground exclaiming, "God have mercy," and sinking into unconsciousness, expired in twenty minutes. Dr. W. C. Harker was sent for, but Marshall was dead before he could reach the place. He stated that the gun shot wound was sufficient to produce death without the other injuries.

After the shooting Green ran to his house and said to his wife "I've killed Sam," when he disappeared and was not again seen though search was at once instituted. He is thought to have headed for Washington, Pa. The murderer is said to be very black, and about five feet ten inches in height. Marshall was unmarried. Both have been doing farm work for some time. They were half-brothers, having the same mother.

[From The Daily Post, September 4.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MARSHALL—THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

An inquest was held by Coroner McCallin yesterday morning on the body of Samuel Marshall, the colored man who was killed by his half-brother Wm. Green, in Robinson township, about a mile distant from Mansfield, on Thursday night. The main circumstances of the murder were given in these columns yesterday, but we give the following facts as developed at the inquest. Marshall, the murdered man, lived with his mother and a step-brother named Henry Smith, in Robinson township about one mile distant from Mansfield, and half a mile from Green's residence. In May last Mr. Isaac Ross, a farmer in the neighborhood, allowed the two half-brothers to plant a piece of his land with potatoes on the shares. They had frequently quarreled before, and recently the old antipathy was renewed, the trouble this time being about the division of the potatoes. On Thursday evening Green secured his rifle and proceeded to the house of his mother and step-brother, where he and Marshall had a discussion concerning their shares of the crop. Green then left the house and while departing Marshall shouted after him, warning him never to return to the house or he might have occasion to regret his visit. Thereupon Green returned, and Marshall seizing a poker the scuffle ensued, in which Green shot Marshall through the body and afterwards struck him with the gun, breaking the barrel from the stock. Marshal died in twenty minutes afterwards from internal hemmorhage.

After the shooting Green beat a hasty retreat for his own home, passing the house of Mr. George Nixon. Mrs. Nixon requested him to assist her at removing some crocks, but he replied that he had shot his brother, and hastened on. Subsequently he met a son of Mrs. Nixon, to whom he made the same statement, and upon arriving at his home he also admitted to his wife that he had shot and struck Marshall. His wife was inclined to doubt his statement, when he showed her the rifle to convince her. He then told her to go over and spend the night with Mrs. Nixon, and hurriedly left the house. Green is a full blooded negro, very dark, is twenty-seven years of age and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. He is about five feet ten inches high, and had on dark pants, a striped shirt and a felt hat, when he left. He is married but had no children. Marshall was about thirty years of age, and was single. He came from Newport, West Virginia, and was well thought of by the people in the vicinity where he resided. Green was still at large at the latest accounts. The County Commissioners will offer a reward for the arrest of the murderer.

THE MURDERER SEEN AT JEFFRIESTOWN.

A dispatch received from Mansfield last night, states that the murderer Green was seen about ten o'clock on Thursday night passing through Jeffriestown, near Clinton, in the northwestern part of Allegheny county. He was travelling towards Steubenville or some point on the river above. He was in his bare feet when seen. He was an old boatman and is well acquainted with the river, and his chances of escape are of course much better than if he knew nothing about the river.

DISAGREEING EXECUTORS.

THE ORPHANS' COURT ASKED TO SETTLE THEIR TROUBLES.

[From The Daily Post, September 3.]

A long argument was heard in the Orphans' Court yesterday on a petition asking the Court to compel an executor to agree to the sale of trust property. On the 10th of May, 1867, Mrs. Barbara A. Negley died, leaving a will, in which she appointed ex-Judge Mellon and her son Geo. G. Negley, her executors, and made four residuary devises and legatees of her entire estate, to wit: her sons, Daniel and George Negley, the heirs of her deceased daughter, Isabella Beatty, and her daughter Mrs. Sarah J. Mellon, R. D. Beatty one of two heirs of Isabella Beatty, sold his interest to T. A. Mellon. The representatives of Daniel Negley, deceased, were William B. and R. H. Negley. The estate consisted principally of real estate and ground rents in this city. For a time the executors proceeded amicably in the discharge of their trust, but finally disagreed in regard to their accounts, and in regard to the propriety of hastening or delaying the sales of property, and executing and closing the trust. The petition represents that George Negley claims that under the discretion given to the executors he can delay the business as long as he sees fit, and that about a year ago he consented to make partition of the remaining real estate, provided the other residuary legatees would release him from liability for the amount claimed against him under exceptions to the first administration account. This was conditionally assented to as represented, provided a partition could be made satisfactorily to all. An effort was made to obtain a partition, which failed, when further attempts to accomplish it, it is claimed, were declined and the project was abandoned. Now, it is claimed, there is no hope of an execution of the trust, except under the direction of the Court, George Negley, one of the executors, absolutely declining to assent to any sales.

Judge Mellon appeared for petitioners. He held that as the trust was not one of perpetuity the Court could compel an execution of it within a reasonable time. He claimed that the years from 1867 to 1873 were the best ever known for the sale of real estate, but that business had received a shock since then which would in all probability depress real estate for ten and perhaps twenty years; that in his opinion the worst had not yet been reached; that the property was a burden to carry on account of being unremunerative farming land and building lots subject to high taxes. He represented that his brother executor, by his refusal to sell, except at extravagant prices, had been the cause of the loss of many thousands of dollars to the estate, and asked the court to interfere so that what was best to be done could be done before times grew worse. The balance of the property lies principally in the Nineteenth ward and, in the Judge's opinion, is likely to suffer still more from projected street improvements, and should be settled up to meet said improvements.

U. S. District Attorney Reed, for the defense, contended that the Court could not intervene. The testatrix had given the executors discretion in the disposition of the property, those interested were opposed to sales during the present dull times, and it was not for the court to step in and interfere. It was claimed that a partition had actually been agreed upon by all parties, and that subsequently the petitioners here declined to abide by it, and it fell.

The Court reserved its decision.

JAIL CALENDER.

The following "spirits in prison" are awaiting trial at this term of the Quarter Sessions Court:

Murder—Thomas Slavin, Wm. Jenkins and James Johnston.

Felonious assault and battery—Thomas Swindler, Morris Carlisle, Andrew Hollowgreen, James Conlin and V. A. Bingay.

Aggravated assault and battery—Jacob Eiley and Maggie McDonald.

Incestious adultery—James Giles.

Arson—Abram Kelley.

Burglary—James McCollum, William Dumpley, Pat Haslin, Charles Collins.

Forgery—D. alias J. H. Lewis.

Horse stealing—William Emroy, Pat Maloy.

Highway robbery—Charles Kernan.

Perjury and barratry—Ernest Swartzwelder.

Riot—Thomas Taylor.

Embezzlement—William Sandham.

Attempted arson—John Kline.

Fornication and bastardy—Mike Linenger.

Larceny—John Patton. John Day, Geo. Frox, John Burke, Jennie Fitz, Thomas Welsh, W. P. Herriott, Frank Davis, Ed. Reese, Pat Moore, William Busman, Jas. Williams, M. V. B. Hazen, W. W. Boons, Jno. McGowan, Thos. Anderson, Catharine Harmon (two charges), Stephen Fitzpatrick, Jordan McFarland, Dan Hagan, Joseph Burkett, James Armstrong, Henry Ellis, Charles McCartney, John Younker, (3 charges) T. H. Benton, F. W. Clevinger, Obadiah Wilk, Wm. Snyder, Wm. Emory (3 charges), Wm. McElroy, Andrew Smith, Henry Cook, Wm. Robbins, George Washington, J. A. Sheridan, Enoch Bowerton, Charles Stewart, John Oliver, James Boyle, Willie Oyler (2 charges), James Bockner, G. Thomas, G. Walters, Daniel Robb (larceny from the person).

Assault and battery—Annie McCain, Mike Mack, Calvin Mitchell, Thos. Schofield, Chas. Stewart, Elijah Gray, Pat Maloy.

False pretense—A. S. Aiken, Frank Sampson, John Ridout, Chas. Wagner, Chas. Carter, Mike Linegar.

Surety of the peace—James Canlin, Thos. Schofield, Calvin Mitchell, J. A. Rughbrod, Jas Green.

Illegal liquor selling—Wm. Riley.

Receiving stolen goods—Jas. Redman.

Malicious mischief—Calvin Mitchell, Ida McCafferty.

Desertion—Lewis Levy.

William McAuliff, arrested on a court process.

Misdemeanor under the livery act—Thos. Milch.

FIRE AT NEW BRIGHTON.

THREE BUSINESS PLACES BURNT OUT—LOSS $15,000, INSURANCE $8,000.

[From The Daily Post, September 3.]

About half past four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building of Dr. Townsend, on Main street, New Brighton. Immediately upon the discovery of the fire an alarm was sounded and in a remarkably brief time the Mechanics, of New Brighton, the Depford and Howard fire companies of Fallston, and the steam fire engine Lentz, from Beaver Falls, were on the ground. The firemen worked energetically but the flames had gained considerable headway so that the building was destroyed in spite of their efforts. The building was occupied by J. C. Whitelas as a dry goods and grocery store and as a shoe store by Lew Herzog. Attached to the building was a small structure occupied by Isaac Hanauer as a bakery, and this too was consumed. The entire stock in each of the establishments was also destroyed. The building was valued at $10,000 and was insured for $8,000; the stock was valued at $5,000 and was covered by an insurance of $4,000.

The efforts of the firemen, though not successful in saving the above property, prevented a further spread of the flames and great credit is due them. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion of a carbon oil lamp.

REMOVAL OF REV. DR. NOBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian Church, has finally determined to accept the call which has been tendered him by the Central Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn. The salary offered Dr. Noble is $6,000 per annum, with a parsonage, and the congregation of which he has determined to take charge will also bear the expense attendant upon his removal from this city. The retiring pastor leaves the Third Presbyterian Church in excellent condition both financially and spiritually. He will retire from this city in October.

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE,

whose advertisement appears in another column, is one of the established institutions of this country. It has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and for upwards of twenty years the leading business college of the United States. Noted for the completeness of its course of study, and the thoroughness of its system of instruction, it is without a rival in all that constitutes a first class business college.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x17, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

AN APPROVED, SAFE, and SPEEDY Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. WSM&W.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul8d&19W3m

THE 155TH REG'T. PA. VOLS.

PROGRAMME FOR THE REUNION.

A large number of the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Association met on Saturday night at Municipal Hall to further consider the arrangements for the reunion of the regiment on Friday, September 17.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the following programme:

Meet at headquarters at Municipal Hall at 1 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Lafayette Hall by a route to be hereafter designated.

Business meeting of the Regimental Association at 3 o'clock P. M.

Assemble at 6:30 o'clock P. M. at the headquarters, to march as escort to guests to Lafayette Hall.

Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Reveille by the band; Music by glee club; Poem by Col. E. Jay Allen; National airs by the band; Oration by John H. Kerr; Music by glee club; Long roll; Grand march to banquet hall; Banquet; Music and toasts; Tattoo and taps.

Generals Warren, Humphreys, Allabach and Sweitzer, who commanded the corps, division and brigade to which the regiment was attached, have been invited and are expected to be present.

The final meeting of the association previous to the reunion will be held at Municipal Hall on next Saturday evening, and a full meeting of the members of the regiment is desired.

SIGHT RESTORED—CATARACT REMOVED.

Dr. Sadler, occulist and aurist, while visiting relatives in Illinois, near Chicago, operated for hard cataract by extraction, for Mr. Darieus D. Gage, of Antioch, who had known the doctor from his boyhood. The fourth day after, he could recognize everything about the room, and was discharged. He was seventy-four years old. Dr. Sadler operates on and treats all diseases of eye, ear and throat, at No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO, Nov. 10, 1873.

"MESSRS ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With difficulty I got him to the stable on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever saw.

A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

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ORPHANS COURT SALE.

There will be exposed at public vendue on the premises of Wm. Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, on

Thursday, September 23, 1875,

at 10 o'clock a. m. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court in No. September Term, 1875, granted August 28th, 1875.

1st. All the tract of, or piece of land situated in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, State of Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at corner of land of S. J. Chamberlain, and Enoch B. Rothbaar, thence along the line of S. J. Chamberlain North 84 degrees, West 24 and 82 100 perches to a white oak on line of Joseph Payne, thence along the line of Joseph Payne, North 2 degrees and 15 minutes, East 47 and 64 100 perches to pin, on line of Susan Payne, thence North 78 and 34 degrees, East 14 and 60 1-0 perches to a gate post on the line of Susan Payne, thence South 10 and 14 degrees, East 49 and 60 100 perches, the place of beginning, containing five acres and one hundred and thirty perches.

2nd. All that certain other piece of land situate in Jefferson Township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at the corner of Enoch B. Rothbaar, thence along the line of Wm. A. Payne, South 77 and 47 100 degrees, East 54 and 10 100 perches to S. J. Chamberlain's line, North 14 East 29 perches, thence South 48 and 34 100 degrees East 2 and 55 100 perches, thence South 3 and 18 100 degrees, East 4 and 40 100 perches to Peter's Creek, thence South 83 and 22 100 degrees West 24 and 45 1-0 perches, thence South 60 and 37 100 degrees, West 30 and 62 100 perches, thence South 47 and 22 100 degrees, West 14 perches to S. J. Chamberlain's line, North 23 and 14 degrees, East 124 and 70 100 perches to the line of Enoch B. Rothbaar, thence North 46 and 34 degrees, East 27 and 28 100 perches to post near an iron wood, thence North 16 and 13 degrees, East 22 and 10 100 perches to a post on the line of land of Susan Payne, the place of beginning. Containing 72 acres and 4 perches more or less. On which is erected a

SMALL NEW FRAME HOUSE.

Terms made known on day of sale.

M. VERNER, Auctioneer. JOSEPH PAYNE, Administrator.

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Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

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And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

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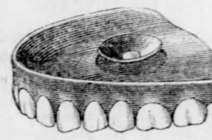

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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $32

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Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000
TICKETS ONLY $2.

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Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50. Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Democratic Meeting at Zanesville.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

Speech of Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks.

RECORD OF THE RADICAL PARTY REVIEWED.

No Reforms Need be Expected from Grantites.

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION

The Only Remedy for Present Evils.

Policy of Republican Financiers.

The Duty of Honest Voters Shown.

ZANESVILLE, September 3.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Governor of Indiana. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, showing that his remarks were appreciated. The address was quite lengthy, but was delivered in a masterly manner, thus insuring close attention throughout. The Democracy of this district are fully alive as to the necessities of the hour, and are working energetically to do their share in rolling up a large majority in the coming election. Following is an abstract of the address:

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—I think the re-election of Governor Allen very important, and therefore, upon the invitation of your State Executive Committee, I stand before you to-day. I understand that it is quite customary to confer upon your Governors, whose administrations are acceptable to the people, the honor of a re-election. Such a custom seems to be consistent with the public interest. The official term is so short that within its limit an important policy, or work, can hardly be established or completed. The honor of re-election was conferred upon Governor Hayes. Why shall it be denied to Governor Allen? I think I am safe in saying that his administration is acceptable to the people. It has been true and faithful to them. And towards its political opponents it has been liberal, if not generous. Avoiding their spirit and practice of proscription and partisan hatred, it has not treated them as unworthy citizens and unfit to be trusted, but has allowed them to share in the responsibilities and honors, as they do in the burthens of the public service. Does Governor Allen not possess the personal qualities which you admire? Is he not clear in his judgment to discern the right and sincere to approve it, and strong and bold to maintain it? Do you not know and feel that he is a fit representative of the giant greatness of your State, as he is of the stalwart statesmen in whose associations most of his public life was spent? You distrust neither his judgment nor the purity of his motives. Why, then, shall he not receive the honor, and the State the benefit of his re-election? There is but one answer. The Republican leaders cannot afford it. It will endanger their hold upon power, and will loosen the grasp of the eighty thousand office-holders upon their rich emoluments Already, from every quarter they are upon you. Did you not see the circular address of Mr. Edmunds, the postmaster at Washington City, to the office holders throughout the land for money? I suppose the congressional committee did not expect it to become public. The sums thus realized are enormous. A levy upon eighty regiments of officeholders will fill the party coffers to overflowing. To what uses is it to be applied? No national contest calls for universal bribery. Ohio is the object of attack, because she is powerful and influential, and will stand almost alone in October. To the full extent of the influence which your election will exert, you are in the midst of the national contest. So this question is precipitated upon you; is it for the good and welfare of the people to continue the managers of the Republican party in uninterrupted and permanent control? For many years they have held absolute control. In the spirit of cruel proscription they have excluded Democrats and Liberals from all participation. They have had their own way absolutely. And according to all fair judgment, they carry the entire responsibility for our present condition. Our country is unsurpassed, if not unequaled, in material resources—in the elements of great wealth. Our people are, in an eminent degree, energetic, intelligent, and industrious. Yet every interest languishes, and the people suffer. Frightened capital is concealed, and labor stands upon the street corners begging employment. Month by month the shadows grow and darken over the land.

When evils become intolerable the remedy of the people is in a change of administration. That is your policy, even in private life. You do not continue an agent under whose management your capital disappears and your debts increase. And even when you do not see the causes, and cannot locate the fault, you will organize a change before your ruin is complete. Your physician is not continued, although he may have had your confidence, after you see that he is not prepared to contend with the calamities that threaten your family. You will not sacrifice all your little flock to a former devotion.

Of course you know that the leaders propose no reform. The present policies and conduct of public affairs, in their judgment, reach the summit of human wisdom, and General Grant's administration furnishes the world and coming generation the model to be imitated, and the example to be followed. In their speeches this year they say that in respect to its efforts to promote the purity of the public service it eclipses all Democratic administrations, and that no President has come out of the office clearer than General Grant. If so, it is plain that no change should be made. In their State platform they declare to you that "because of the distinguished success of his administration," President Grant is entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen. If, indeed, that be sincerely stated, and you really regard his administration as separated from all others by its superior qualities and extraordinary excellence, then, as true men, you want no change in the conduct of public affairs, but you desire that as this administration is, so its successor shall be.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

But before striking a blow at Governor Allen only to perpetuate the present conduct and policies, will you not carefully consider the same, and decide whether that be your real judgment? Upon finance, what do you want your vote to mean? Do you wish it to be an approval and indorsement of the policy of the Republican party on that subject? That policy is found in the act of the 14th of last January. Governor Morton informed the people of Ohio that it was the result of consultation and compromise, and that every Republican Senator, save one, voted for it as did all the Republicans in the House, except a few from the Eastern States. No Democrat in the Senate voted for it, and I am not aware that it received any Democratic support in the House. In the speech at Marion Mr. Senator Sherman declared that he reported the measure, advocated and voted for it, and heartily defends and approves it; that it was the result of the most careful deliberation; that it definitely declares a public policy, and that it is the fixed policy of the Republican party "and no step backward." And now, as that act declares the deliberate purpose and fixed policy of that party upon a most important question, it should be accurately and generally understood. The first section provides for the substitution of silver coin for the fractional currency. The silver is not in the treasury and must be purchased. The special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial of the 14th of last month, says that the Secretary of the Treasury will be obliged to sell between thirty and forty millions of five per cent bonds for that purpose. The direct effect is to increase our interest bearing debt about forty millions, and the annual interest two millions; in other words, it is the conversion of a domestic debt, which bears no interest, into a foreign debt bearing interest. The silver coin, when so issued, will not be a legal tender beyond five dollars, and its depreciation below gold will be nearly, if not quite, as great as that of the currency which it is to displace. The second section repeals the law which allows a charge for coining bullion, and is proper. The third and remaining section remove legal restrictions and limitations, so as to allow free banking. It also provides that upon the issue of bank bills to the banks, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem legal tender treasury notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the bank bills so issued, until the volume of the legal tender treasury notes outstanding shall be reduced to three hundred million dollars. The effect of that provision is to substitute national bank paper for legal tender notes to the extent of about eighty-two million dollars of the latter. The section then provides that "on and after the first day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dolars." Thus, by the process of the redemption and substitution, all the legal tender notes are to be taken from circulation, and the currency of the country is to be coin and bank bills. In other words, it was intended to give the national banks the entire field, notwithstanding the same Congress, in the month of June before, had given to the country the assurance that the legal tender circulation should remain at three hundred and eighty-two millions. Such was the construction given to the act of June, 1874, whilst it was pending in the Senate. I have given you the language of that provision of the act requiring the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of Janury, 1879, and thereafter, to redeem the legal tender notes "then outstanding," because it had been stated to the people of Ohio that "the bill provided that the greenbacks should not be retired so as to leave less than three hundred millions in circulation." From the language of the law you preceive that all the legal tender notes that are not displaced by bank bills are to be redeemed and taken out of circulation. Do you wish your vote to approve this measure and fasten it upon the country? I was called upon to preside over the Democratic convention of Indiana last year. In my address to that body, upon this subject, I said: "Our paper currency consists of treasury notes, declared by congress to be lawful money and national bank notes. I am not in favor of the policy that proposes to retire the treasury notes to make room for an increase of national banks and their paper. The treasury notes are the cheaper currency to the people and command public confidence. They are not irredeemable. For their value they rest upon the pledge and conscience of the country. The relation between the holder and the government is direct. The people are not required to pay interest upon national bonds deposited as the basis of their security and value, as in the case of bank notes. Passing everywhere, and without question, they are the favorite and popular currency."

I ask your very careful consideration of the last provision of the act. It would have been idle, as well as vicious, for Congress to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tenders in coin without making provision for the same. To meet the necessity the act provides: "And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'an act to authorize the refunding of the public debt,' with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provision of this act are hereby repealed." At the passage of this act, there was outstanding, as I suppose, $382,000,000 of legal tender notes, as provided in the act of June, 1874. Should the $82,000,000 be retired by the substitution of bank notes under the first section, then there will remain $300,000,000 to be redeemed with gold. It is not probable that the $82,000,000 will be entirely displaced by bank notes. If not, an excess of the $300,000,000 will remain for redemption in gold. The excess will probably equal the surplus revenues in gold that the Secretary will find available for the purpose of the act. I suppose it may therefore be assumed that the Secretary will be required to sell five per cent. bonds to meet $300,000,000 of Treasury notes. The immediate and direct effect of the measure will be to increase out debt-bearing interest three hundred millions, and an annual interest of fifteen millions in gold. If we add the forty millions of bonds that must be sold to buy silver to displace the fractional currency, we have, in this measure, an increase of the interest-bearing debt of $340,000,000, and of the annual interest of $17,000,000 in gold. The bonds will be sold in Europe. This administration conducts all such transactions through a European syndicate or combination of banks. Thus the debt will be a foreign one, and will add $17,000,000 to the enormous annual exportation of gold to meet interest. What consideration of obligation or of gold policy can support this measure? In the midst of a financial crisis so serious as to disturb the foundations of our prosperity, we are to add this large sum to our foreign debt. Why is it done? The $382,000,000 of treasury notes are held exclusively by our own people. It is a domestic debt. The holders are not asking its redemption. For the present, they want it to remain circulating among them as "lawful money." The treasury notes were issued as legal tenders at a time when they were supposed to be essential to the maintenance of the public credit. It was deemed expedient to issue a portion of the government's credit in the form of currency; and, therefore, the treasury notes bear a double character. They are at once the evidence of a government debt, and are a medium of commerce, a debt to be paid, and legal tender to be used. They were so issued by the government and so accepted by the people. No time was fixed for their redemption. The people received them, leaving that to the pleasure and conscience of the government. In the meantime they have been used as money. Then in accordance with the purpose of their issue, should they be withdrawn so as to injure business and labor, until as good or a better currency can take their place? Every obligation of the government must be met and discharged. Whoever questions the fidelity of the Democracy to the country's honor in that respect, speaks without regard to truth. I fully recognize the obligation for the redemption of the treasury notes, but I can not feel that it must be discharged at a time when it may seriously add to our embarrassments, and when the people, who hold them, do not desire it. In our present condition any additien to our foreign gold obligations is a calamity. Will you vote to convert this domestic, non-interesting-bearing debt, into a foreign, interest-bearing, gold debt? In this statement I have made no estimate for the sale of bonds and increase of interest debt, which may be necessary to enable the Secretary to redeem the eighty-two million legal tenders, which are to be displaced as bank bills issue.

It is now my duty to call your attention to other probable consequences of this measure, more frightful than those which I have exposed. As the time for the redemption of the Treasury notes in gold approaches, and the Secretary prepares for their redemption by the sale of bonds and the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, they will rapidly advance in value. During the period of two years before the redemption commences, persons who are able to hold money out of active use, will accumulate and retire the Treasury notes for the profit of their increasing value. The banks are permitted by law to redeem their bills in Treasury notes. So long as the bills and notes are about the same value, the bills are not presented to the banks for payment. But as soon as the Treasury notes advance in value, they will be presented for payment. The banks will anticipate that probable result and will prepare for it by hoarding the treasury notes for the redemption of their paper. The probable consequences will be that under these influences the treasury notes will, for a considerable period of time be withdrawn from circulation, and our currency will be contracted to nearly one-half its quantity. As rapidly as the treasury notes are used in the redemption and retirement of the bank bills they will be presented at the Treasury for redemption in gold, and will disappear forever. I know it is said that as soon as it is established that they are redeemable in gold they will not be presented as they will then be as good as gold. To some extent that would be true in a time of established composure and confidence, but that will not be the condition of our country whilst this law is being executed. Do you not present your negotiable paper at maturity merely because you have confidence in the ability and willingness of your debtor? How long do you think the gold paid out in the redemption of the treasury notes will remain in the country? Will it pass along the veins and arteries of business and give life and energy? In a time of general confidence it might be so, but not whilst the law is being executed. Public confidence and financial stability cannot be made or rest upon borrowed gold. This measure will increase our gold obligations abroad, and, because of contraction, will reduce production at home. This flow of gold abroad will continue, and the borrowed gold will soon be gone. In this presentation of the subject I have not considered the possibility of any extraordinary foreign demand. Any great financial crisis abroad, or disturbance of the peace of Europe, would cause our bonds to be thrown upon our market in large quantities, and a corresponding draft upon our supply of gold. I do not believe we can rely upon this measure for any supply of gold to our domestic currency that will be permanent or useful. Substantially our reliance for a currency must then be upon the banks. Will they be in a condition to supply it? The retirement of the treasury notes will leave them under the obligation to redeem in gold only. Can they meet that obligation? And with the known uncertainty in the supply of gold, will they venture to throw their paper upon the currents of trade in quantities at all adequate to the demands of legitimate business? The act permits free banking and the bills are yet redeemable in treasury notes. What has been the result? The statement of the Comptroller, made on the 6th of July shows that since the passage of the law, January 14, 1875, to the first of July, nearly a half year, the increase of bank currency is but seven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Does this statement justify the opinion that after the treasury notes have ceased to be available for redemption the banks will venture their paper upon the disturbed currents of business? I believe the financial policy of this administration, and of the party which supports it, as expressed in this act of Congress, will so contract the currency as to paralyze all legitimate business, and leave labor in rags begging for employment. I know the opinion is entertained—for I have heard it expressed by many—that the law is so clearly impolitic that its execution will not be attempted. And when I spoke in this hall in January, not say that all laws should be executed, whether they met his approval or not? But the law is not being executed. Many millions of dollars of the bonds have already been sold to provide the means for the retirement of the outstanding currency. Is this terrible blow to fall upon the industries of the country? Ohio stands in the van. She should make her great strength so felt that even Senator Sherman, who reported the measure, will respect it in a movement for repeal. If Governor Allen be elected I believe it will be repealed, so great is the power of the people. But Senators Sherman and Morton, in their key note speeches, declared to the people of Ohio that this is the party policy to be approved and stood by. May it not well be claimed that Governor Allen's defeat is its approval and endorsement by the people? Will you then expect the Senate to consent to its repeal? However earnest we may be for a return to specie payments we can not wish to reach it through universal bankruptcy and a frightful increase of our foreign public debt. Because of my strong belief that this measure is fraught with calamity to the commercial interests, to the industrial pursuits and to the labor of the country, I have responded to the committee's invitation without reference to many other questions that may be discussed among you. Have you considered the reasons which Senator Sherman says controlled his party in passing this law? He himself wanted another measure, whether better or worse than this I need not consider. He wished to fund the treasury notes until the residue should be at par with gold. By how great a contraction neither he nor I can say. How destructive to business no one can say. Probably the country would become strewn with fortunes, and the highways filled with wretched men seeking employment. His party friends would not agree to it. He says they had gone into the canvass of last year with divided counsels, and the result was defeat. When they met last winter they were taught by the defeat that the party in power must agree upon some measure and the result was the passage of this law. It is a strange statement—confession I may say—that a law affecting every interest of the people was the child of party necessity. Will you adopt it, and rear it, that it may destroy you? Your decision will be in your vote.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Having stated my objections to the last developed financial policy of the administration and its party, I ask your permission to read what I said to the people of Indiana last year in respect to specie payments: "The expression in favor of a return to specie payments is very general, but the real question is, when and how can that be accomplished? So long as the supply of coin is so small as compared with the paper money, it is impossible. The effort now would probably result in commercial disaster. The people so believe. No sentiment attributed to Mr. Greeley in 1872 was more hurtful to his political fortunes than the demand for immediate specie payments. To render it possible, without hurt to the country, coin and paper must come nearer together in quantity. They will then be nearer, if not uniform, in value. How shall that be brought about? By reducing the paper currency? With the present burthen of National, State and local taxation, and the large volume of other indebtedness to be provided for that cannot be borne. It would cramp business and paralyze labor. No one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than myself, for I believe gold and silver are the real standard of values, universal and permanent. As I had occasion once before to say, the existence of commercial mediums of different values one description of money for one class and purpose, and another for a different class and purpose, is too serious an evil to be long endured. All the money of the country should be of uniform value, and readily convertible. But we are not in that condition. Our paper money exceeds the coin by nearly five dollars to one. How will we bring them nearer together in quantity, that they may approach and meet in value? Shall we commence at the top and tear down, or at the bottom and build up? Business, enterprise and labor, every important interest of the country demand that the volume of the currency be maintained to meet their requirements; but every interest will be strengthened by increasing the supply of coin. How is that to be accomplished? By encouraging an increased production of our great staples that command the foreign market; by reducing our expenditures in foreign purchases; and by reversing the fatal policy which has sought to make our debt a foreign debt. When we purchase less of foreign goods and sell more of our productions abroad, and cease to pay so much of the interest on our debt abroad, and pay it to our own citizens, the current of gold will turn towards our shores, and then specie payments will be certain, natural and permanent, and will become the basis of an enduring prosperity." As soon as the business of the country and the condition of our European trade will justify the opinion that gold is accumulating, and is likely to remain, Congress may safely fix the time and provide for the re-demption of the treasury notes. When I addressed these sentiments to my fellow citizens of Indiana a year ago it did not occur to me that there was a statesmanship beyond and above all I had thought, to be found simply in borrowing gold, increasing our national debt and the ever recurring payment of interest abroad. I had supposed that our ability at all times to redeem the paper currency in gold depended upon a permanent as well as a sufficient supply. I had thought that gold brought into the country under the influences of increased production, and commerce, would remain, but that borrowed gold would not stay. My confidence is in the development of the resources of the country, in its increasing and extending productions, and in the stable laws that regulate trade and commerce, rather than in temporary and arbitrary devices by Congress. More than once during the war, under the lead of Senator Sherman, Congress undertook to regulate transactions in gold, with a view to controlling its price, and you recollect how foolish and abortive all such attempts proved to be.

REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTIONS TO RESUMPTION.

The party that now seeks continued power is responsible for the two great impediments in the way of resumption. By strange and questionable devices they have sought to make our debt a foreign instead of a domestic debt. The consequence is that every pay-day large sums in gold are sent abroad to pay interest coupons. The red blood flows from the veins and arteries of the country. Ireland was impoverished by her landlords, who expended their rents abroad. Cheap Chinese labor eats at the vitals of our prosperity on the Pacific coast, so long as the wages are sent back in gold to China. The farmer grows poorer every year who returns no nourishment to his fields. To our State Convention last year I made this statement of the second impediment: "Cotton and tobacco are the most important staples in our exports, at some times exceeding all other commodities. Since the close of the war it has been the suggestion of wisdom to encourage their production in the largest possible quantities, as it has been the dictate of humanity, Christianity and patriotism to promote reconciliation and harmony between the sections. But political and partisan interests have been made paramount to humanity and the welfare of the country. Bad governments have been established, and as far as possible, maintained in the South. Intelligence and virtue have been placed under the dominion and servitude of ignorance and vice. Corruption has borne away public indebtedness has become frightful, and taxes too heavy to carry, and development crushed, and enterprise manaced. In a word, it has been the government of hatred, and all this that party might bear rule." They have nourished the noxious plants of corruption, violence and fraud in Louisiana and other States, rather than the cotton plant and sugar cane. Agriculture cannot flourish under bad laws, corrupt administration and cruel taxation. I suppose it is entirely clear to your observation that had State authority been respected in accordance with the constitution, and the people been left in the control of their domestic affairs, without prejudice or denial of right to any class, in accordance with the Constitution, greater harmony would have prevailed between the races, prosperity would have returned to those communities more rapidly, and the production of the great staples would have been much more abundant. Then our valuable matter also of export would have been in larger supply, and, as a consequence, our supply of gold more reliable and permanent, and specie payments nearer a possibility. Individual happiness and the general interests of the country, have been sacrificed to party policy. Harmony based upon justice, and the protection of the rights of all classes must be restored. Property will follow, as pure water flows from a pure fountain.

The general paralysis of business and employment and the distrust of useful investments because of shrinkage in values, as well as the condition of our currency, have brought about differences of opinion among Democrats. I think these differences may be adjusted. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that a wise statesmanship may avoid the extremes of a contracted currency, cramping enterprise and labor on the one hand, and of an inflated and depreciated currency on the other; that they are the extremes of gluttony and starvation, and that health and strength will come of neither. I have an unshaken confidence that the national council of our party will so adjust these differences as to maintain our ancient doctrine in favor of a sound and stable currency, and of policies in accordance therewith, and with a return to specie payments always in view, and at the same time avoiding the disasters, which would inevitably follow contraction.

The speaker next spoke at some length on the extravagant expenditures of Grant's administration, after which he referred to the gross immorality which pervades the public service. The District of Columbia affairs were then touched upon, and the wholesale corruption that characterized this department alluded to. He then closed his address in the following language:

CHANGE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Do you not perceive, my fellow citizens, that for all public evils your only remedy is in a change of administration. This you know, that when a party has been long in power and controls great patronage and large sums of money, all adventurers and those who seek to make money out of politics work their way, not only within its ranks, but into positions of influence and party control. Naturally enough, they become active managers, giving their money liberally, and by taking charge of primary elections and conventions, they control, in many instances, the nominations. Their hold is hard to break, and it becomes the interest of politicians to conciliate rather than fight them. That is the reason as I suppose, why it is so difficult, if not impossible, for a party to correct abuses and evils within its own organization. That you are convinced there should now be a change of national administration I can not question. Such changes are made upon assurances of better conduct and of measures more consistent with the interests of the people. You may be misled, but in all efforts at return we must trust each other somewhat. Deceived, disappointed and dissatisfied, will you avail yourselves of your only remedy? I appreciate the fact that former convictions, prejudices and associations stand in the way of thousands of good men whose sympathies are with the Democracy and Liberals upon the pending questions. I can not doubt that their present convictions in respect to the welfare of the country will control their action. They know that even in times of the most bitter conflict they respected many of the sentiments of our party, especially those in earnest sympathy with the interests of the masses of the people. They cannot and will not remain separate from the organized body of men that will give the sentiments practical force and meaning. They know that our principles will endure and bring practical results. May I quote myself in saying: That "organizations may be broken and pass away, but Democracy can not die. It is endowed with the immortality of truth and right. Wherever, in all lands, men aspire to higher, freer, better Government and purer liberty; wherever there is the sentiment that Government is made for man, and not man for Government, there is the spirit of Democracy that will endure and yet achieve man's enfranchisement and elevation." He was a great man who said, "There can be no free government without a Democratical branch in the constitution." May I not add, "There can be no free policies, or administrative measures, promoting popular rights, without the Democratical element and sentiment!"

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY

Louisville Planters' Bank Relieved of $110,000.

The Teller Confesses Finally to Have Committed the Deed.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Planters National Bank of this city was robbed of a large amount of money this morning. About day break the teller, Louis Rehm, was discovered near the bank on the way to the police station. He could hardly speak at first, but after a while informed the detectives that three men had taken him from his bed, during the night, proceeded to the bank, and forced him to deliver up the keys, by which they opened the safe and abstracted the money.

CONFESSION OF THE TELLER.

Louis Rehm has confessed having robbed the safe himself. His first statement was that he had been awakened when asleep with his wife at night, by some one tickling his feet. By the light of the gas he saw two masked men in the room—one at the foot, the other at the head of the bed, each pointing pistols at him; he was made to arise, put on his pants and go down stairs, where he found his shoes and coat. The masked men then compelled him to leave with them, and when a short distance away demanded the keys of the bank. He refused, and while one held him, the other inflicted a slight cut in the abdomen, but failed to get the keys. They then forced him to the Planters' National Bank, and after obtaining the keys and inflicting two more slight cuts—one on the head and the other on the legs. After robbing the safe of its contents, $110,000, the two men put Rehm in the safe and lock the door. He at first fainted and on recovering got the door opened and staggered out, going to the police station about half past three o'clock in the morning. He was unable to speak on his arrival at the station, but wrote on a slate that the bank had been robbed.

Detective Bligh was notified and took charge of Rehm, whom he knew very well as a steady and honest young man. The preceding story was related to Bligh, who regarded it as very weak and had Rehm locked up at an hotel.

The Directors of the bank met, and after consultation, came to the conclusion that Rehm's story was a fraud and he the robber. The President so informed him, but Rehm asserted his innocence time and again, but being told that he regarded him as the robber, he asked for an hour's sleep. He retired for that space, and on awakening confessed to the detectives that he had robbed the safe before twelve o'clock the preceding night, carrying the contents home and burying the treasure under his house. Examinations by the detectives revealed all the money tied in a small sheet under the gymnasium in the rear of Rehm's residence. He was arrested and is now in jail. Previous to the robbery, Rehm was regarded as honest as any one in the bank. Why he took the money in the manner described is unaccountable as he must have well known no one would believe the story. He says himself he does not know why he took the money and now realizes the improbability of being taken from bed as was related.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An Irate Contractor Vents his Spite on Welch.

ST. PAUL, September 2.—The Pioneer Press to-day publishes a long letter from A. H. Wilder, contractor of Indian supplies, to Wm. Welch. The letter is excessively vituperative and abusive, characterizing Welch as a hypocritical scoundrel unworthy the notice of decent people. Mr. Wilder intimates that in a future communication he will answer the many serious accusations heretofore made against him.

AGENT GIBSON'S CASE.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A Republican Kansas City special says: The Commission appointed to investigate the charges against agent Gibson of the Osages, have completed their investigation. They passed through here en route to St. Louis this afternoon, where they will remain and make up their report. Many damaging facts have been proven, such as the custom of signing vouchers in blank or pencil drawn checks for greater amounts than were due; giving receipts for large sums of money in order to make his accounts balance for the inspector. The Commission is composed partially of good square men, and it is confidently expected they will ask Gibson's removal.

CHICAGO.

Arrest of an Ex-Judge.

CHICAGO, September 2.—John W. McDonald, formerly Judge of the Court of Harris county, was arrested in this city this morning by S. S. Ashe, Sheriff of Harris county, upon a warrant issued by Gov. Beveridge upon a requisition of the Governor of Texas. The requisition charges McDonald with the crime of forgery, but Sheriff Ashe says there are several indictments out against him for embezzlement of public funds while in office. McDonald fled from Houston in 1873, went to various places, among others to Denver, where he was near being caught. Thence it would seem he came to Chicago and engaged in business. It is understood his wife was keeping up business on the West Side under the name of Mrs. Dr. Cleveland. McDonald is a man of prepossessing appearance and an old citizen of the South where he is well known.

CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Entire Democratic State Ticket Elected.

The Victory Something Like a Revolution

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The State is conceded to Irwin, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a large plurality.

PIPER LEADS THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Piper, Dem., is thought to be ahead in the First district, with a close fight between Swift, Ind., and Parkin, Rep.

A CLOSE FIGHT IN THE SECOND.

Larkin, Dem., and Page, Rep., are running close in the Second.

LUTTRELL ELECTED.

Luttrell, Dem., is probably elected in the Third district.

WIGGINTON AHEAD IN THE FOURTH.

Indications are that Wigginton, Dem. leads Houghton, Rep., for Congress in the Fourth district.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

No returns of the legislative tickets have yet been received, but the Democrats will undoubtedly have a plurality in both houses, if not a majority.

CLOSE FIGHT FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO MAYORALTY.

City election returns indicate a close fight for Mayor between the Clayton or Chronicle ticket, and Bryant, the Democratic candidate. It may require official returns to decide.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—No returns have been received to-day to modify other previous reports.

The result of the election in the city is still undecided. The manner in which the ballots have been counted renders the result difficult to report till the State is fully canvassed.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

With few exceptions, the Democracy have likely captured the city. The contest between Clayton and Bryant is still undecided. Bidlan, the Independent, is no doubt elected Assessor. One or two minor offices are in doubt; otherwise the Democrats are thought to have made a clean sweep.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET OVERWHELMINGLY ELECTED.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A Herald special from San Francisco says: The Democratic State ticket is overwhelmingly elected. The Independent ticket led by Senator Booth, has been a complete failure. The Democrats will have a majority in both the Senate and Assembly. The Democrats also carried the election in San Francisco, electing A. J. Bryant, an old Time Republican. This Democratic victory is something like a revolution. The cry at every precinct was "No third-term." The election passed off quietly.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—The Gubernatorial vote, as far as returned gives Irwin, Dem., 43,000; Phelps, Rep., 25,000; Bidwell, Ind. 18,000.

Legislative returns are not yet finished, but the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority. The contest for Mayor is still undecided with the chances favoring Dayton, Chronicle candidate.

The Constitutional Convention is defeated.

The California Bank Failure.

Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 Used Privately Without the Knowledge of the Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—The Bulletin published an editorial this evening, which, after referring to the course of the paper with regard to the Bank of California and Ralston, it says: When the bank suspended last week, we thought it our duty to protect, as far as possible, depositors and other creditors of that institution. We published just so many facts as we believed would best serve the purpose, and no more. We then said that the failure was owing to the mismanagement of the last President and that this mismanagement was in short without the knowledge of the directors. For these statements we were soundly abused. The vicious press undertook to marshal all corrupt elements against us.

We were in possession of facts when we could not state because we were most anxious that the directors, if possible, would contrive some way of extricating themselves. We prefer to suffer the assaults of our enemies rather than to give the facts at a time when they might furnish a complete vindication of our attitude toward the bank, but might at the same time hinder and possibly defeat plans which the directors were devising for the protection of the creditors of that institutition. The directors, some of whom have always been staunch friends of the Bulletin and are so now, have perfected their plans and have settled on a basis of action whereby every creditor of the bank will be fully paid. We have full confidence both in the amity and in the good faith of these men. They will redeem their pledge and may ultimately make the bank stronger even than the one which suspended. It was time that the Bulletin should be relieved from secrets which it has been abused for keeping.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

We therefore proposed to ask the consent of the Board of Directors to relieve us from any further obligations to keep secret some facts within our knowledge. Having done our best to protect others, it is the part of our duty to protect ourselves. We are now authorized by D. O. Mills to say that the late President, did, without the knowledge of the directors use privately from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of the bank's resources which amount remains unpaid. This was the cause of the recent failure. Probably elsewhere this would have been set down as a defalcation. We are also authorized by the same authority to say that there was an over-issue of stock, which over-issue has now been provided for. The particular use which was made of this large sum of money it is not our duty to mention. When these discoveries were made, the connection of the late President with the institution was at once severed. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of money had gone out of the bank without the knowledge of a single director.

It has been reported that the Bank of California was largely indebted to the United States mint here. The bank has been refining for the mint, and it is supposed the indebtedness was increased thorough that channel. The superintendent of the Mint states to-day that on the contrary the mint owes the bank $125,000 payable on demand.

NEBRASKA.

Further Particulars of the Floods.

OMAHA, September 5.—The water rose all day yesterday in the Boyer river and Logan creek on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and the road bed is in many places three and four feet under water. No trains have passed over the road, but all passengers have been gotten off the damaged part of the road. Water also rose rapidly all day in Coon river and Walnut creek on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road. The track in many places is four feet under water and the track is badly damaged.

The Pacific express, en route west, was thrown into a ditch just east of Commerce, Iowa, twelve miles west of Des Moines, last evening. John Hughes, brakeman, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. Several persons were slightly injured. L. Miller, baggage master, was injured by baggage falling on him.

The water in Walnut creek is three feet higher than ever known before. West bound passengers are laid up at Commerce and at Des Moines. The east bound train which left here last evening is laid up at Stewart, Iowa. Barnum's hippodrome, which is advertised to perform here to-morrow is laid up at Grand Junction, Iowa. It is not thought possible for them to get here by any route. The Chicago and Northwestern road has a contract for bringing them here on time. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train is on time. Union Pacific sold 10,000 acres of land in Phelps and Kearney counties yesterday, to farmer excursionists from Wisconsin and Illinois.

THE POLAND GAG LAW.

Mr. Buell to Stump Ohio

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—A. C. Buell, formerly Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, and against whom proceedings are now pending in the United States District Court here for alleged libelling of U. S. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, will leave here to-morrow for Ohio where he will take the stump against the Republicans, and make an expose of the influences which brought into existence the so-called Poland gag law and the purpose which it was designed to subserve, from a newspaper correspondent standpoint. He expects to divert attention from the money question and create a side issue by attacking the record of the Republican party.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A PRELIMINARY survey is being made for a route for the extension of the N. C. & F. Railroad to Erie.

TEN young men were convicted of crime and sentenced to the Penitentiary at the last session of Court in Bellefonte.

THE gas well in New Castle has reached a depth of 3,500 feet, with little prospect of finding an additional supply of gas.

THE eighth annual Fair of the Mercer County Agricultural Society will be held at Stoneboro, September 8th, 9th and 10th.

Two prisoners escaped from the Jefferson county jail, on Monday last. They were imprisoned awaiting a trial for larceny.

A LITTLE daughter of Patrick Collins, aged about eighteen months was drowned in the canal on Wednesday of last week.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

CRAWFORD county has contributed $10,000 to the Centennial fund. Some of the neighboring counties have not responded at all, as yet.

FORTY-FIVE sales by the Sherifi are advertised to take place in Jefferson county, and sixty-one sales by the same officer in Luzerne county, on September 11th.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Frank Ray, aged five years, fell into a bucket of hot soap suds, on Saturday last, and was so badly scalded that he died the same day.—Osceola Reveille.

A BOY named John Heckman, aged about ten years, had his left foot severed on Monday last while attempting to jump from a moving train of cars.

A RESIDENT of Washington is reported to have attended a circus the other day and stayed throughout the performance while his wife and sister-in-law were burying one of his children.

THE finest oat crop ever harvested in this county has been housed this season. The grain is excellent and the magnificent weather for the past two weeks has enabled the farmers to secure it without a drop of rain.—Clearfield Republican.

A MATCH game of quoits was played in Bedford on last Tuesday, between the four champion pitchers of that place and the four champions of Riddlesburg. The game was a warmly contested one, and although the Bedford four were defeated some thirteen points, they are willing to try the victors again at a future day. The number of points in the game was forty-five; the distance pitched, sixty-three feet; time of game, one hour and a half.

THE Street Commissioner of Reynoldsville, while making an excavation recently, struck an old tan vat that was once connected with the tannery of Mr. Thos. Reynolds, Sr., that stood hard by, and after probing it thoroughly he discovered that beneath the accumulated debris of years a quantity of leather was deposited, and he set to work recovering it, and much to his amazement he extracted thirty-three sides of leather, apparently in a healthy state. These hides were placed in this vat previous to the war, and hence have been there for more than fifteen years.

MR. HORACE HAMMON, of Summerhill township, met with a very serious accident on Tuesday forenoon. He was on the mow of his barn, and in some manner slipped to the floor below, striking in his descent upon the end of the handle of a pitchfork left standing against the mow. The top end of the handle had been split off previously, and in smoothing it the point had been made quite sharp, and as Mr. H. struck heavily the end of the handle entered the lower portion of his body, back of the rectum, and passed in a diagonal direction to the depth of eight inches, rupturing his intestines and inflicting a terrible wound.—Conneautville Courier and Record.

Dr. Henry M. Helmbold, the well known druggist, was discharged from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Elcock, of Philadelphia, the Judge holding there was no occasion for his detention in such an institution, and stepping down from the bench congratulated him upon his release. Doctor Helmbold's counsel, Clarence Derringer proposes to bring suit for damages against the Asylum.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The meeting called for Wednesday, September 8th, has been postponed to the Saturday following (September 11th), at 10 o'clock A. M. The members who have received circulars will please take notice. By order of J. H. Bailey, Chairman.

THE SIXTH DIVISION.

REVIEW AND INSPECTION AT FRIENDSHIP PARK YESTERDAY—A GRAND DISPLAY — GOOD MARCHING—LARGE AUDIENCE, ETC., ETC.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

The semi-annual reviw and inspection of the Sixth Division N. G. P., Major General Pearson, took place yesterday at Friendship Park and proved a grand military display. The infantry were provided with eighteen passenger coaches which they boarded at Liberty street, entirely filling the whole number. They were conveyed over the Pennsylvania road to Millvale, whence they marched to the park. The Jefferson cavalry and Knap's and Hutchinson's batteries and the field officers rode to the field of operations by way of Penn avenue.

FIELD OFFICERS.

The field officers were as follows: Maj. Gen. Pearson, commanding Sixth Division; Lieut. Col. J. B. Moore, Lieut Col. H. B. Hays, Lieut. Col. Woods, Major B. Gallisath, Major Harry Evans, Major James Steen, Major James H. Dickson, Major J. M. Murray, Captain J. H. Stewart.

THIRD BRIGADE OFFICERS.

Colonel E. C. Negley, commanding; W. S. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant General, and aids.

FOURTH BRIGADE OFFICERS.

General Joseph E. Browne, commanding; Major T. J. Gregg; Captain O. E. Michaelis, Adjutant General; Assistant Adjutant General, Major W. D. Wilkins; Brigade Inspector, Major Harmar D. Denny; Brigade Surgeon, Major W. S. Foster; Aid de camps, Captain A. T. Murray and Captain William McKnight; Captain and Quartermaster, John Seibert.

FORMATION.

The work of getting the troops in line was soon accomplished, the column extending from one end of the Park to the other, and being formed in the following order: First, by the First Brigade, Brigadier General Joe Brown; Knapp's battery; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Hill; Eighteenth Regiment, (Duquesne Greys) Col Guthrie. Third Brigade, Col. E. C. Negley, Hutchinson's bastery; Nineteenth Regiment; Jefferson cavalry.

THE REPRESENTATION.

There were about nine hundred men in line, the Fourteenth regiment making the strongest turnout. The turnout by regiments and companies was as follows:

Fourteenth regiment—Colonel Hill commanding—Regimental staff, three; St. Cecelia band. Company E, 41 men, 2 officers; Company H, 38 men, 2 officers; Company C, 44 men, 3 officers; Company D, 33 men, 2 officers; Company F, 45 men, 3 officers, Company K, 37 men, 3 officers; Company B, 39 men, 3 officers; Company I, 26 men, 3 officers; making a total of 303 men and 22 officers or 326 all told.

Eighteenth regiment—Col. N. P. Guthrie commanding, and regimental staff of five; Duquesne Greys' band of twenty-six pieces and drum corps of twenty. Company A, 32 men, 3 officers; Company E, 33 men, 2 officers. Company G, 39 men, 2 officers; Company C, 37 men, 2 officers; Company D, 34 men, 3 officers; Company F, 33 men, 2 officers. Total, 202 men and 14 officers, making 216 all told.

Nineteenth regiment—Major J. H. Stewart, commanding regiment—Regimental staff; Staley's band; Washington Infantry, 51 men, 3 officers; Heath Zouaves, 50 men, 2 officers; Captain Tyson's company, 38 men, 2 officers; Latta Guards, 45 men, 2 officers; Captain Murphy's company, 45 men, 2 officers. Total, 241.

Knap's battery, Capt. J. D. McGill commanding—57 men, 3 officers.

Hutchinson's battery, Capt. George J. Walker commanding—51 men, 3 officers.

Jefferson cavalry, Capt. Large—32 men

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta arrived upon the ground about a quarter past ten o'clock, and their arrival was signalized by a salute of fifteen guns from Knap's battery. In addition to the Governor and the Adjutant General the following military guests were present: Major General James A. Beaver, Fifth Division; Brigadier General Frank Reeder, Fifth Brigade, Second Division; Colonel Hassinger; Colonel Compton, Colonel Smith, Captain Michaelis, Major Gregg, of the U. S. Arsenal, and Capt. C. C. McConnell, of the U. S. Artillery. The Park seats were also thronged with spectators, ladies forming the greater number, and innumerable vehicles occupied the oval space within the race track. It is estimated that fully five thousand visitors were present.

THE REVIEW.

When the line had been drawn up, the entire staff Division and Brigade, with the Governor and Adjutant General Latta made a tour of the front and rear of the line, and taking a position formally passed the Division in review on the course. The lines were formed with commendable precision and the marching was exceptionably good. The Duquesne Greys did their work neatly. Their new band was dressed in summer uniforms and with the drum corps, presented a very handsome appearance, while their music during the day was most excellent. The band is running on its merits. The Duquesne Greys—the crack military corps, hereabouts—expect to make it the band of the section. We observed specially that fine clarionet player, Prof. S. A. Arbogast, leader of the Cathedral band, and master of the new organization. The concern will be composed as follows: 15 members from the St. Michael's band of the South Side, 5 members from the Cathedral band and a few members from the Great Western and other bands. There is no doubt but that such a musical association will make a thorough success. The Washington Infantry, the Latta Guards in their new uniform, and Capt. Tyson's new company from Allegheny, all made a very fine display and deserve complimentary notice for their good marching. The artillery and Jefferson Cavalry also did well and in fact the whole division, and the review was in every way satisfactory.

THE INSPECTION.

The inspection was next in order and was conducted by Adjutant General Latta. That officer closely examined the arms of all the men. Of course exception could be taken to the condition of some of the guns, but the vast majority were in splendid condition and their bearers were highly complimented by the Adjutant General. The inspection occupied several hours.

THE STREET PARADE.

After the inspection the troops were conveyed back to the Union Depot by rail, where they were formed in line and a street parade was had in honor of the Governor. They marched up Grant street to Fifth avenue, thence along Wood to Water and up to the Monongahela House where the Governor was stopping, when they were dismissed. The parade attracted considerable attention, and as the soldiery passed along the crowded thoroughfares they were the recipients of many compliments. After dismissal, the various organizations proceeded to their armories and thence the members departed to their homes, tired and weary, though well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

THE EIGHTH AND NINTH DIVISIONS.

This morning Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta will take a special train provided by Superintendent Creighton of the West Penn Railroad and will be conveyed to Appollo to visit General Harry White's division who went into camp yesterday. They will be accompanied by Gens. Pearson and Brown and Col. Negley and their respective staffs.

Gen. White's division will undergo the review and inspection, after which the visitors will proceed on their way. They will take dinner at Butler, thence they will go to Blairsville, and to-morrow the entire delegation will visit the Eighth Division, General Gallagher commanding, now in camp at Latrobe, after which the Pittsburghers will return home.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The September term of this Court opened yesterday. The following members of the Grand Jury were present: Noah G. Craig, John Dickey, James Dooly, G. T. Fogle, S. Lebando, William Kelly (excused), Samuel McCullough, Caleb Netting, Jas. Orr, Thomas Reynie, James Ralston, Henry Schinelfelter, H. C. Spreen, A. Shilo, Julius Scharnke, Murray Trumble, John Vinolin, William J. Woods, Samuel Wadsworth and George Wallace, Sr.

Julius Scharnke was appointed foreman, after which the Judge delivered the customary charge. The constables were then called and their returns were received, when the Court adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. J. R. Fletcher, T. Tobias, John Garber et al., James O'Hare et al, Joseph Deitzel (2), Eliza Schmidt, Jacob King, Charles Stewart, John Hock, James Lester, James McFetridge, Ella Sloan, Phillip Goeddel (3), John Doyle, Andrew Law.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This Court was in session a short time. The only business transacted, was the confirming nisi of accounts of the Register—one hundred and one in all.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

No cases on the list being ready, jury trials were adjourned two weeks, and the jury empannelled was discharged. The argument list will be taken up on Thursday.

David Sehler applied for a divorce from his wife Maria Sehler, and a subpœna was awarded.

Augusta Exler petitioned to be allowed her separate earnings. Petition allowed.

In the case of Elias Katz vs. Jacob Musser a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why a rule should not be granted to open proceedings and let the defendant into a defense.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. C. Ross, bankrupt, Butler county, having complied with the law, is discharged from all his debts.

Wm. H. McClelland, Pittsburgh, alleged bankrupt. Rule granted on the debtor to show cause why these proceedings should not be quashed; returnable on the 13th inst.

F. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Fayette county. Exceptions filed to the Register's report of distribution of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate were overruled, and the said report confirmed.

U. S vs. a quantity of liquor owned by Anna Baldek, of Luzerne county. Property forfeited to the Government, and the U. S. Marshal ordered to sell the same.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Fletcher et al., agents of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, were tried on a charge of forcible entry and detainer, in taking charge of certain buildings at Emsworth station, claimed by James Fleming, Esq. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the prosecutor was directed to pay costs.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Ellen Sloan alias McKinley et al., charged with obstructing an officer, and assault and battery.

In the case of Calvin Mitchell, indicted for desertion, on oath of his wife, a nolle pros was allowed.

James McFetridge, charged by Ella Sloan with assault and battery, and Louis Levy, charged by Rachael Levy with desertion, were allowed a nolle pros.

John Garber et al., charged by John Solinski with assault and battery, were acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

John Detzel was tried and convicted on one charge of assault and battery preferred by John Merkel, and is on trial on another similar charge.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George W Morris, bankrupt, Pittsburgh &c. On petition of Samuel M. Fulton, guardian, &c., for payment of certain rent due, presented, and granted on the assignee to be granted; returnable on the 11th inst.

Artman, Dillenger & Co. vs. N. W. Steckel, Columbia county. The debtor filed his answer and denial that sufficient in number and value of the creditors had joined in the proceedings, and an order was made directing the petitioning creditors to secure the requisite number and amount, or show cause why these proceedings should not be dismissed, returnable on the 21st inst.

H. W. C. Tweddle vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Refinery, Venango county. Petition of the First National Bank, of Franklin, Pa., to ascertain the value of certain securities presented, and an order was made referring the same to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. On petition presented, an order was made for the sale of certain uncollected accounts.

James A Stewart et al., vs. steamboat Charley McDonald, in admiralty. Argument on libel, answer and depositions filed in this case by Mr. Gamble for and Mr. Stoner against the same, and further argument continued to the 14th inst.

United States vs Patrick Gilbert. The defendant having been arrested by the United States Marshal for retailing liquor without payment of special tax, was committed to jail for trial by order of the Court. The defendant lives in Clearfield county.

F. H. Martin, Deputy U. S. Marshal, arrested and brought to this city James Sweeney formerly of Venango county, indicted in February, 1871, in the District Court of the United States, on a charge of selling liquor without the payment of special tax. Mr Sweeney obtained bail.

John G Ogden and Charles O. Smith, Oil City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, which was referred to Register Rogers.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Joseph Ditzel was convicted of assault and battery. Matthias Brimmeyer, prosecutor.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of W. F. Young, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of David Richards.

A similar order was made in Charles Stewart's case, who was indicted for simple assault and battery, on oath of John Wallace.

Thomas W. Clevenger plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny of soap, preferred by Theodore Burback.

John Green was acquitted of assault and battery charged by Jacob Stein, and convicted of a similar charge preferred by Mary Ann Green.

The jury found verdicts of guilty in the cases of Calvin Mitchell, indicted for assault and battery, and malicious mischief.

Edward Reese, who plead guilty to a larceny charge, was sentenced to the Work House for two months.

Eliza Schmidt was convicted of assault and battery, but recommended to mercy.

John Patton plead nolo condendre to a charge of larceny.

George Stepline et ux., charged by Barney Alley with larceny by bailee. The defendants rented a house from the prosecutor, and when they left it they took the keys, and, as it was alleged, refused to give them. On motion of the District Attorney, the Court ordered that the information be quashed, as it does not allege an indictable offence, the property stolen being connected with the freehold.

John Doyle, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Doyle, was acquitted.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John Hazlet, deceased. Account of administrator filed. Decree made.

Estates of David Shaffer, deceased, and George Junker, deceased, widow's appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Mary Ingoldsby, minor, petition of Patrick Cassiday, guardian, for leave to sell at private sale the real estate of his ward. Prayer granted. Sale to John Baldridge, Jr., confirmed.

Estate of Daniel Rich, deceased. Time for answering rule to show cause why review of account and report of Auditor should not be had. Extended.

Daniel Esenwern minor, On petition presented, Rev. F. Shiedt was appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Theresa McCrorry et al. Petition presented and Richard McCrorry appointed guardian.

Benair C. Pomeroy and Annie Pomeroy; petition of guardian presented for leave to mortgage real estate of his ward. Order made.

Mary Eva Hays, minor. Chas. L. McCutcheon appointed guardian, upon choice of minor. Bond filed and approved.

Maggie McCandless Alex. E. McCandless appointed guardian, upon choice of minor. Bond filed and approved.

Lena Strothoff, now Tannery. Petition for discharge of R. H. Negley as guardian. Rule granted to show cause.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt. Argument on the motion for an injunction, after which an injunction was ordered to issue against the Exchange National Bank of Waynesburg, the People's Saving Bank of Monongahela City, and Eleanor A. Shriver.

Mullin, Steen & Co., bankrupts. Petition of assignee, Samuel Dyer, to run the planing mill of the bankrupts, filed and order made granting the prayer of the petitioner and directing that the mill be operated for the ensuing nine months.

Thomas Scandrett and Barton Grubbs, partners as T. Scandrett & Co. Petition and order for a meeting of the creditors when propositions for composition and settlement of all claims due by the debtors, on Tuesday, October 5th, the Register to preside at said meeting and make report to Court.

George J. Thomas, bankrupt. An order was made extending the time for the filing of exceptions to the Register's report liquidating certain liens.

A. T. McCarty, of Lycoming, having complied with the provisions of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

H. M. Hershburg, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, received his final discharge.

THE BEAVER DEMOCRACY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—STRONG TICKET PUT IN THE FIELD.

The Beaver County Democratic Convention met at the town hall, Rochester Monday morning. The Convention was presided over by Mr. Samuel Bigger with Messrs. J. C. Hays, E. B. Dougherty and R. L. Trieber as Secretaries. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. The Convention was characterized by harmony and general good feeling and passed off pleasantly. The ticket nominated is a strong one, embracing the most popular and best citizens of the county, and although the county has heretofore been Republican, the Democratic party enters the field with bright hopes of success.

Following is the ticket furnished us through the kindness of R. L. Trieber, Esq., of the Beaver Democrat:

Sheriff—Capt. J. C. Irvin.

Register and Recorder—Capt. James Ransom.

Clerk of Courts—J. C. Hayes.

Treasurer—Major Charles Cheeney.

Commissioners—Robt. Abbin Smith, Andrew Carothers.

Auditor—Samuel Black, A. P. Sickman.

Coroner—J. C. Evans.

Poor House Directors—Nicholas Todd, Robt. Gilmore.

Trustees of Academy—John Glass; Abelard Whisler.

Delegates to State Convention—W. B. Dunlap, Charles B. Hurst.

THE NEGRO MURDERER ARRESTED.

GREEN, THE MANSFIELD MURDERER, ARRESTED NEAR FREEDOM.

The following Associated Press dispatch was received Tuesday night:

FREEDOM, September 7, 1875.

William Green the colored murderer of Mansfield, who has been working since Friday on the farm of W. M. Stewar near here, was to-day identified by two colored men from Mansfield who came here with a warrant for his arrest. Upon seeing them Green started to flee and several shots were fired at him without effect. After a chase of about a mile he was captured by John C. Davis, a farmer, who was threshing at Mr Stewart's and who had joined in the pursuit. Green had a large butcher knife in his hand when caught but offered no resistence, and was taken to Sewickley on the Erie express at 1:30 P. M.

During the afternoon the officers in charge of the murderer arrived in the city, and he was taken to jail last evening, where he is confined at present. He was committed by a Justice of the Peace of Mansfield.

ANY DENTIST CAN MAKE TEETH

Which are handsome enough for specimens to exhibit or put in show-cases, but as there are no two mouths exactly alike, and each individual case has to be studied and planned in such a manner as to produce the most artistic results in size and color of the teeth, their best positions in the mouth, their adaptability to the case so that they can be used to masticate the food, and the preservation of the natural contour of the lips and face, it certainly requires more than mere mechanical skill to make a first class artificial denture. Any one can buy brushes, paint and canvass, but the artistic skill necessary to produce a good portrait or fine landscape cannot be purchased. This requisite the artist must have naturally, for he cannot learn it, no matter how proficient his teachers. This same artistic skill, this natural ability, is positively required to make artificial teeth for the thousands of mouths and faces which need them, and that it is not possessed by every dentist is plainly exemplified in the disfigurement of many of our acquaintances, who have such horribly artificial-looking artificial teeth. We would say to those of our readers who from any cause have need of the dentist's help, and who desire the operation performed in the highest possible style of the dental art, go to our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott. His artistic and mechanical skill are of the finest order, and it comes perfectly natural to him to select and adapt teeth to the mouth in such a manner that they will present a beautiful life like appearance, and answer every purpose of mastication. No matter how difficult the case, nor how many dentists have tried and failed, Dr Scott will guarantee to give the utmost satisfaction Thirty thousand sets of his manufacture have been in actual service in this vicinity, from one to fifteen years, and all are practical advertisements of his great ability and universal success in pleasing his patrons. His large and elegant steam dental establishment is located at 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street.—Christian Advocate.

INDIGNANT TAXPAYERS.

MEETING IN KILBUCK TOWNSHIP.

The citizens of Kilbuck township held an indignation meeting at the residence of Captain Williamson, Wednesday evening, to protest against the alleged misapprotion of the road funds.

Mr. James Irvin, of Emsworth, presided. He was called upon, and, in response, made a speech in which he charged that within the last five years enough road taxes had been collected to expend $634 per mile on all the roads in the township, yet not fifty dollars' worth of work had been done on each mile. The road had been laid out for $100 per mile, but there wasn't five dollars' worth of work done, and he would like to know where all the money went to. The special law of 1870, said the speaker, had enabled the men to get illegal warrants against the township. The payment of bills by the township auditors was severely censured, and the speaker charged sixteen officers of the township with being derelict of duty. The auditors, he said, had been indicted, and more suits would soon follow.

Other addresses were made by Capts. Rhodes and Williamson and Mr. Parker, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is in direct violation of all law for any Supervisor, or Board of Supervisors, to incur a debt upon the township further than the levy will cover, and that it is illegal for that debt to be carried from one year to another, and be paid by any subsequent taxes levied by their successors in office.

Resolved, That we deny the right of Jas. Robinson and Wm. Tuetseberg, our present Supervisors, to levy and collect any tax, under the road law of 1873, to be applied to an illegal debt contracted by their predecessors, and we will hold them responsible for the levy of 1875, to be expended upon the road as the law requires.

Resolved, And we now protest against the report made by the present Board of Auditors, and that two persons be appointed by this meeting to carry the appeal (that is now entered) through the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and we, the citizens of the Second precinct of Kilbuck township, pledge ourselves to pay our proportionate share of the expense in furthering the object of this meeting, and of the cases in Court.

Captain Rhodes and Kennett McIntosh were appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolutions.

CHOLERA, CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, and all Bowel Complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. sos8wsmW

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 8, 1875.

REMARKS—The produce trade was tolerably fair, and considerable business was transacted. Another advance was made in eggs to-day, and the indications are that the present prices will be maintained. Hay was also very strong and commanded good figures. Butter active. Flour fair. Potatoes overstocked and prices weak. Grain fair.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₱ bbl...$2 50@4 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....50@55
Other grades.....35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 40@2 50
Highwines.....1 25@1 30
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter.....9@10
X.....@ 9
XX.....@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₱ cwt.$ 0@4 50
Pot ash.....4 00@4 00
Soda ash com.....3 25@3 50
Refined.....4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 3, ₱ doz.....2 50
No. 4, ₱ doz.....2 75
No. 5, ₱ doz.....3 00
No. 6, ₱ doz.....3 50
No. 7, ₱ doz.....3 70
Carpet Brooms.
No. 3, ₱ doz.....4 00
No. 4, ₱ doz.....4 25
No. 5, ₱ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet.....4 25@4 50
Toy Brooms.
Per doz.....$1 50@2 00
Mimeo.....2 00@2 75
Steamboat.....3 50@4 00
Whisps, fancy.....1 50@2 00
Whisps, plain.....1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....13 @14
do medium.....12 @13
Inferior brush.....9½@9¾
Crooked.....7 @8
Beeswax
Good to choice.....28@30
Butter.
Common.....10@15
Fair.....18@20
Choice.....25@25
Beans.
Che. nary.....2 10@2 20
Medium.....2 00@2 10
Bagging.
Two bush.....32
Two and a half bush.....30
Three bush.....42
Banner Baking Fowder
¼ ₱ cans, per doz.....$1 50
1 do do.....3 00
1 do do.....5 50
5 do do.....25 00
10 ₱ boxs, ₱ lb.....@20
Cheese.
Ohio factory.....11 @11½
N. Y. Goshen.....12½@13½
Limburger.....14@15
Sweitzer.....18@18
Semsut.
Youghiogheny.$1 75@2 00
Louisville.....2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.....2 00@2 25
Pittsburgh, do.....1 50@2 00
Rosendale.....2 00@2 50
White lime.....1 00@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$7 75@8 00
Second quality.....7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....7
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....11½
Soda.....9¾
Ginger Snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 lb.....$3 75
Blackberries, 2lb.....1 75@2 00
Beans Lima, 2lb.....2 00
Beans String, 2lb.....1 75
Corn.
Connellsville.$2 50@2 75
Cranberries.
Per bbl.....$8 00@8 00
Per box.....1 50@2 50
Eggs.
Per doz.....17@18
Feathers.
Live geese.....50@62
Common.....30@35
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₱ bbl. $24 00
No. 1 mess.....19 00
Extra No. 1 shore.....21 00
No. 1 shore.....18 00
No. 2.....15 00
New No. 2.....9½@10
Mackrel, No. 1, 17 00@18 00
Mackrel, No. 2.....13 00@14 00
Mackrel, No. 3.....10 00@11 00
White fish, ₱ bbl.....6 50@
Lake herring, ₱ bbl.....4 50@4 75
Labradorher'g ₱ bbl salt.....10 00@
Do rd. do.....6 50@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter.$8 25@8 50
Wisconsin.....8 75@9 00
Minnesota.....7 00@7 25
Red Winter.....7 25@7 50
Rye, ₱ bbl.....6 00@6 25
Graham.....7 50@7 75
Corn Meal.....3 75@3 90
Oat Meal.....5 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Ho.....25 @26
Choice Rio.....@24
Prime Rio.....23 @24
Good Ro.....21 @22
Java.....33½@
Roasted Joffees—
Rio, Inpapers.....29
Rio, in mk.....28½
Java, in papers.....34
Java, in bulk.....32½
Teas—
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 35
Imperial.....50@1 00
Japan.....55@1 00
Oolong.....25@ 85
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@ 85
Ice.
Quoted Carolina.....8½@8½
Patna.....7½@8
Rangoon.....7½@7¾
Spices—
Cloves, ₱ lb.....50@

Allspice.....17½@18½
Cassia.....25@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 30@
Pepper.....25@
Candles—
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....16
Sugars—
Standard A.....@10½
Standard B.....@10¾
Do extra C.....@11¼
Extra C yellow.....9¾@
Franklin yel.....9 @
New Orleans.....9¾@9¾
Cut loaf.....@12¾
Crushed.....11¾@12
Powdered.....11¾@11
Granulated.....11¾@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O.72@77
Prime.....70@
Good.....65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips.70@
Sugar drips.....60@
Lower grades.....50@60
Starch—
Pearl.....5 @
Silver glos.....9¼@
Corn.....10¾@
Soaps—
Irish, ₱ box.....$4 25
Babbitt's B.....4 00@4 50
Babbitt's N.Y. city.....9 50
German mottled.....7
Soda—
Bi-carb, ₱ 100 ₱ pkgs.5½
Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers.7
Fresh Fruits.
Mellons ₱ 100.$15 00@20 00
Grapes ₱ cx.....5 00@6 00
Plums ₱ bu.....1 00@4 00
Pears per bu.....2 00@4 00
Crab apples ₱ bu.....1 25@2 00
Peaches ₱ bx.....30@1 25
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white.....$1 40@1 45
do red winter.....1 54@1 56
do Amber.....1 50@1 55
New red win.....1 30@1 45
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....70@
High mixed.....70@70
Low Mixed.....70@70
Ear yalow.....70@70
Do mixed.....70@70
Oats—
New white.....44@45
do mixed.....44@45
Rye—
New.....90 @95
Barley—
New Fall.....1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop for 1874..25@35
Hay.
Prime Timothy on track.$20@22
Loose by wagon.....15@20
Hides.
Heavy steer.....8 @8½
Green salt calf.....12 @14
Do light.....6@6
Do kip.....10 @12
Hominy.
Per bbl.....$4 25@4 50
Honey.
Now ₱ lb.....35 @30
Old.....20 @25
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.$1 05@
Do No. 1.....95@
Do No. 2.....75
Carbon.....10 @11
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt..$1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt.....1 00@1 25
Middlings.....1 50@1 60
Chopped Feed.$1 65@1 70
Oil Meal.....1 60@2 00
Potatoes.
On track per bu.....30@ 35
From store do.....40@45
Sweet per bbl...$4 00@4 50
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₱ lb.....14½@
Should's, ex S C.....12 @
Blast bacon, S C.....15 @
Lrfe beef ex C.....15 @
Cl.....15 @
Beef tongues, ₱ ½ ₱ doz.....7 50@
Bacon Shoulders.....10¾@
Rib sides.....13 @
Clear rib do.....13¾@
Clear Sides.....14 @
Mess pork.....$22 00@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb.....14
Do Half bbls.....14½
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces 14½
Do in ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15½
Do 3 ₱ caddies.....17½
Do 5 ₱ do.....17
Do 3 ₱ pails.....18¼
Do 5 ₱ do.....18
Do 5 ₱ do.....17¾
Bags.
Good mixed.....2¼@2¾
Woolen.....@
Salt.
Car lots, ₱ bbl.$1 20@1 35
Jobbing lots.....1 40@1 55
Tallow.
Choice.....8½@8¾
Medium.....7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Flaxseed.....1 90@2 00
Timothy.....2 90@3 00
Clover.....3 50@3 75
Poultry
Live chickens, ₱ pr.50@65
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₱ bu $1 50@3 00
Cabbages ₱ 100.6 00@8 00
Cucumb's ₱ bx 1.5@1 50
Onions, ₱ bbl.2 25@2 50
Wool.
Fine, ₱ lb.....38@40
Medium.....39@41
Coarse.....32@
Tub washed.....44@46
Combing, fine.....46@49
Do coarse & medium.42@45
Pulled.....30@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 8, 1875.

REMARKS—The market continued firm to-day, and the predictions that the heavy advances the past few days would be but of short duration were not realized. Many dealers believe the prices will not remain as high as they are at present long, but do not think they will fall as low as they have been for a long time past.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 17½@1 21. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 37½@1 40, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 19@1 22½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 11⅞@11¾c; Baltimore delivery 11¾@11⅞c; N. Y. delivery 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 40@1 45 for city make and $1 25@1 30 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, September 8, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, September 8.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep Cars.
Thursday, Sept. 2....	17	28	3½
Friday, Sept. 3.....	110	30½	10
Saturday, Sept. 4....	37	12	3
Sunday, Sept. 5.....	35	31	7
Monday, Sept. 6.....	117	9	1
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	72	16½	40
Wednesday, Sept. 8....	17	10	15½
Total this week.....	405	137½	80
Total last week.....	590	89½	68

STOCK WEIGHED.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Sept. 2.....	408
Friday, Sept. 3.....	58
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	20
Monday, Sept. 6.....	162
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	891
Wednesday, Sept. 8.....	1,678
Total this week.....	3,217
Total last week.....	3,5 3

Through cattle this week, 202 cars; through cattle last week, 281 cars. Yard cattle this week, 203 cars; yard cattle last week, 327 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Sept. 2.....	1,058
Friday, Sept. 3.....	1,286
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	423
Monday, Sept. 6.....	1,713
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	873
Wednesday, Sept. 8.....	600
Total this week.....	5,953
Total last week.....	7,857

SHEEP.

Thursday, Sept. 2.....	920
Friday, Sept. 3.....	1,052
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	0
Monday, Sept. 6.....	849
Tuesday, Sept. 7.....	6,666
Wednesday, Sept. 8.....	6,000
Total this week.....	15,487
Total last week.....	15,722

THE MARKET.

Cattle.—Though there was a much lighter supply for sale on this market than for the previous week, yet it was more than sufficient to meet the demand, and the market closed in a drooping state, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Shippers to New York and Philadelphia lost considerably and were not inclined to purchase very freely.

HOGS.

The receipts of all grades were light. Common to fair are in excess of the demand and declined about 25 cents per hundred. Good to extra Philadelphias are in demand at about 25 cents advance on last week's prices.

SHEEP.

There was a fair supply on sale and trade was active at about last week's quotations. Good sheep were in demand.

Following are the quotations of J. F. Saddler & Co., which do not vary materially from those of other firms, and will be found correct:

CATTLE.

Heavy fat steers good style, extra quality 1,300 lb and upwards.....	$6 75@7 00
Same weights fair to good.....	6 00@6 50
Extra medium weights 1,275 lbs good order.....	5 50@6 00
Same kind common to fair quality.....	5 00@5 50
The best grades 1,100 to 1,200..	5 00@5 50
Same weights common to good.	4 50@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs steers.....	4 50@4 65
Common to fair 1,000 lbs.....	3 75@4 25
Common to good stockers.....	3 50@4 25
Cows and bulls.....	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

Good to extra Philadelphia....	$8 90@9 25
Corn fed Yorkers.....	7 65@8 00
Grassers, no sale.	

SHEEP.

Good extra 95 to 100 lbs.....	$5 50@5 75
Fair to good 85 to 90 lbs.....	5 00@5 25
Common 70 to 75 lbs.....	3 75@4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, September 7, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts were 541 head by rail and about 100 head driven in from the surrounding country. The quality, like that of last week, was principally common and medium. The market opened dull, but improved toward the close, and most of the cattle found purchasers at prices ranging from $3 00 for common up to $7 50 for extra.

Following were the ruling quotations:

Extra.....	$7 25@7 50
Choice 1,300@1,500 lbs.....	6 75@7 00
Choice 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	6 25@6 50
Fair 900 to 1,000 lbs.....	5 75@6 00
Medium.....	4 00@5 00
Common grassers.....	3 00@3 50
Bulls.....	2 00@3 00
Milch Cows.....	25 00@65 00
Calves.....	4 00@6 00

HOGS.

There was scarcely any market for hogs, and it is not probable there will be much improvement before cold weather. Following is the market about as near as it can be quoted:

Best Philadelphias.....	$8 50@8 75
Cornfed Yorkers.....	7 50@8 25
Grassers.....	6 75@7 00
Roughs, stags and sows.....	6 25@6 75

SHEEP.

There were about 1,100 head offered. The market was dull and there were some left over, though prime sold readily at the quotations below. The receipts were from the surrounding country, the bulk of them being lambs.

Prime, wooled 90 to 100 lbs....	$5 00@5 25
Prime, wooled 80 to 90 lbs.....	4 30@4 60
Medium to good.....	3 25@3 50
Scalawags, per head.....	2 00@2 25
Lambs, per head.....	1 00@3 50

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, September 8.—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bill is 1½ or ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols, money, 94 9-16; account, 94 11-16; 5-20s '65, 106½; do '67 108¼; 10-40s 104¾; new 5s 105; N. Y. C. 94; Erie 15¼; preferred 31¼. Tallow 47½ @48.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes 66f 75c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8.—New 5's 100½.

ANTWERP, Sept. 8.—Refined petroleum 26½s.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7 1 16; Orleans 7⅛; sales 10,000 bales including 2,000 speculation and export 5,000. American flour, extra State and western 26. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9.3@10. Corn, mixed 31⅛s. Pork, western 82⅛; eastern 90. Beef 60⅛. Lard 50. Bacon c. c. 54. Cheese, fine 51⅛. Tallow 44. Refined petroleum 9. Spirits, 9¼.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, September 8.—Gold opened at